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Port Protests High Rate From South America

Boston Authority says discrimination shown on freight charges by government line.

Higher ocean freight rates are charged by a government-owned steamship line from the River Plate and other South American ports to Boston, than are assessed to New York, the Boston Port Authority charged today.

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk are similarly affected and join with Boston in complaining to the United States Maritime Commission against discrimination of that sort by a shipping operator who receives some benefit from taxpayers' money.

The line involved is the American Republics Line, operating from Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos, Bahia and similar ports to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other North Atlantic ports.

Hearing Scheduled

A hearing on the situation is scheduled for tomorrow morning in Washington before M. L. Wilcox, chief of the division of operations and traffic of the Maritime Commission, at which Walter W. McCoubrey, commerce assistant of the Boston Port Authority, is to testify.

Other ports to be represented at the hearing are: Norfolk, by H. J. Wagner, counsel for the Norfolk Port Traffic Commission; Baltimore, by Charles R. Seal, counsel for the Port of Baltimore; Philadelphia, by S. H. Williams, attorney for the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Up to last year, the American Republics Line had been operated by a Boston shipping company for a dozen years or more. It was the only government line to be operated by a Boston shipping group. Last year, the line was put up for sale or charter to the highest bidder, by the Maritime Commission.

Boston shipping men protested vigorously that any operator other than a Boston company would favor competing ports in preference to Boston. The line was finally allocated to Moore and McCormack of New York, who bid higher than C. H. Sprague and Son, the former operator.

Instances Charged

Specific instances of the recently established discriminatory practice of the present operators of the line, as charged by Mr. McCoubrey today are: Wool, shipped from the River Plate to New York, $4.00 and to Boston $5.50; canned dog food to New York $5.50 and to Boston, Philadelphia and Norfolk, $6.50.

Boston is the chief wool market of the United States, said Mr. McCoubrey today, and the Port Authority views with alarm any rates on wool to Boston that are higher than to New York. Shipments of dog food have already been diverted from Boston to New York because of the lower rate, and then shipped back to New England—Hartford and Springfield—charges Mr. McCoubrey.

The Boston Port Authority asks the Maritime Commission to do all possible to have the present operators of the American Republics Line adopt the same policy of equal ocean rates to all North Atlantic ports, as the former operators of the line. "Boston encounters keen competition from New York for handling import and export traffic, not only to New England points but also to central freight association territory and to Canadian points," said Mr. McCoubrey.

"Any disparity in the ocean rate absolutely precludes Boston from handling any of the traffic," he declared, "Our position in this matter is that as long as Moore & McCormack are operating under any contract with the United States Government through the Maritime Commission, that involves in any way the spending of the taxpayers' funds, they are under a strict obligation to maintain the same rates of ocean freight to Boston as they do to the other North Atlantic ports. We insist that the present situation must be corrected immediately. Our only other recourse is to advise our Congressional delegates of this unfair treatment."

Japanese Offers Pearls In Thanks for Saito Honors

TOKYO (AP)—A Japanese jeweler March 23 offered the American Embassy 20 pearl necklaces as an expression of gratitude for the action of the United States Government in assigning a naval cruiser to carry back to Japan the ashes of Hiroshi Saito, former Japanese Ambassador to Washington.

The jeweler, Toshio Ukuno, president of an Osaka Company, appeared at the Embassy and asked Capt. Harold Bemis, naval attaché, to present the pearls to the officers of the U. S. cruiser Astoria.

Hartford, Conn.
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Camera Views the News

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Debt-Paying Envoy

The new Finnish Minister, Hjalmar Procope, (left) is pictured leaving the White House after a call upon President Roosevelt. With the Envoy is George Summerlin of the Department of State.

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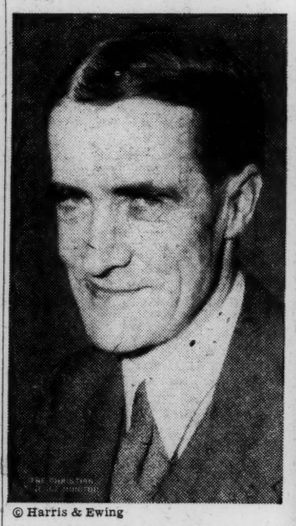
'Beware of Female Spies'

This reminder of World War days was recently found among the files of the Navy Department. It now has a place in one of the Navy offices. The clerk, Miss Betty Quirk, is not in the spy class.



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Visiting Lecturer

Canon Raven, Chaplain to the King of England, has arrived in the U. S. for an extended stay.

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Venezuelan Envoy

Diogenes Escalante, Minister from the South American Republic, has begun his duties at Washington.

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Promoted

Capt. Ray Spear named as Paymaster General of U. S. Navy, and head of Accounts Bureau.

Deport Subversive Aliens? No Talk, Bill Passes House

WASHINGTON (AP)—Without a word of debate, the House passed and sent to the Senate March 23 a bill providing for deportation of aliens who advocate "any changes" in the American form of Government.

Hines Gets 4 to 8 Years In Rackets-'Fixing' Case

Tammany leader for 26 years told his sentence is 'lenient' because of age—$30,000 reported paid to protect 'vicious racket' cited—Hines to appeal but must go to jail without bond.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—A new era for New York City in which no politician, however powerful, can safely associate with criminals or protect organized crime and partake of its profits had definition in the old Criminal Courts Building here today when Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., of General Sessions, sentenced James J. Hines, Tammany overlord, to a total of four to eight years in State's prison as the political power behind the $20,000,000 policy racket of the late Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer.

As in the blue ribbon jury verdict which made Mr. Hines a convicted felon last month, the Court's manner of imposing sentence was clearly directed not only at the man in the dock, but at the political system of which he was a product. For the first time, this immense political power and far-reaching influence of a district leader of Tammany Hall failed to find immunity in the law, and now Mr. Hines is in Tombs Prison awaiting appearance of his counsel, Lloyd Paul Stryker, before a Supreme Court Justice on March 27 to obtain a certificate of reasonable doubt as the first step in a move to appeal the case.

'Blot on City'

"Instead of using his political power and influence for the well-being of the City and the promotion of law and order," Judge Nott said in sentencing Mr. Hines, "he used it for the destruction of these things. It has been shown that he received as much as $30,000 a year for his assistance, which included the exertion of his influence with the Police Department and certain magistrates.

"That is a most serious situation, far exceeding the substantive crime with which he is charged.

"If it were not for the defendant's years, I would be much more stringent with him, but I see no use in fixing a theatrical sentence. In view of what I have said about the seriousness of the situation, however, the sentence must be at least substantial."

Judge Nott then suspended sentence on the conspiracy count, but on the 12 felony counts pronounced a sentence of one to two years on the first; of not less than one year and more than two years, to run consecutively, on counts three, four and five, and a like sentence on each of the remaining seven to run concurrently with that imposed on count five.

Bail Discontinued

He denied two motions by Mr. Stryker before sentence was imposed to set aside the verdict on the ground that it was contrary to the law and the evidence and for an arrest of judgment. Likewise Judge Nott refused to continue Mr. Hines in the $20,000 bail under which he has been at liberty pending the request for the certificates of reasonable doubt to free Mr. Hines pending appeal to the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals. The Court's only concession was an arrest of judgment so that the prisoner could be held in the Tombs rather than be taken to Sing Sing immediately.

Mr. Hines remained silent to the last under his Court ordeal, and New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, whose prosecution of the case has written political history of the first magnitude, made no plea for the "extreme clemency" he won for Mr. Hines's gangster co-defendants who turned State's evidence. These were J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis and Harry Schoenhaus.

Why Pecora gave Davis year sentence, Schoenhaus a light one: Page 4.

Use of Gas Levy for Relief Of Local Taxes Is Studied

Distribution of $10,000,000 to cities and towns this year and next for the purpose of local tax relief is being considered by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, Representative William B. Baker (R) of Newton told an audience of several hundred town officials gathered in the Gardner Auditorium in the State House today. The money would come from the gasoline tax which produces approximately $20,000,000 annually.

The hearing today was on the Governor's proposal to distribute $5,000,000 annually in 1939 and 1940 to the cities and towns. However, the Ways and Means Committee plan is to double this distribution by practically eliminating all new highway construction throughout the State.

Such a highway construction moratorium had been proposed previously by the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts. The Baker statement, made as Vice-Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, constituted an unusual revelation of the Committee's plans.

The larger distribution, to be made on the basis of assessed valuation in the local communities, would be provided by reducing sharply the proposed appropriation for a State contribution to new local highway construction, and by cutting down maintenance work on all highways.

However the plan announced by Mr. Baker drew thunderous opposition as Selectmen, County Commissioners and legislators appeared to voice objection to the cutting down of so-called Chapter 90 and Chapter 81 highway work, which is local highway construction and maintenance projects.

Representatives from 135 of the 312 towns in Massachusetts were recorded in opposition to the plan proposed by Representative Baker. At this afternoon's session additional town opposition is anticipated.

Maryland Assembly Urges End to 'Trade Barriers'

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Elimination of "trade barriers" among states was urged in a resolution adopted March 22 in the Maryland General Assembly. State governments were asked to "discourage the ever-increasing practice of erecting trade barriers at their borders."

Delegates Albert L. Sklar and Jerome Robinson said they introduced the resolution because "we in America certainly don't want 48 separate little countries, ruining trade and stifling industry with their bickering and squabbling."

They Might Have Beans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Page Jack and his fast-growing beanstalk! Bean plants claimed to reach 12 feet high, rivaling those in the famous fairy tales, have been produced by the Garden Club of the Peter H. Burnett Junior High School here. The students declare that growing beans by hydroponics instead of the usual way is more rapid and yields a better crop, according to Thaxter Daniels, instructor. He did not say, however, how large a crop.

It required three months for 12 Kentucky Wonder beans to grow to their present proportions, Mr. Daniels said. Beans from the crop of pods asserted to be 9 and 10 inches long have a fine flavor and are very tender, requiring about half the time to cook of beans grown in soil, Mr. Daniels explained.

How to Make a Citizen Want to Pay His Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—If the American public could be brought to know more about its municipal, county, and state governments, its highways, recreation, and other problems, the individual citizens would be more willing to pay taxes; insist upon the utmost efficiency in spending tax money; and would be happier and more active.

This was the theme of the annual Oregon Commonwealth Conference attended by a record number of members of the League of Oregon Cities, Oregon Finance Officers Association, other Government officials, and interested citizens at the University of Oregon.

Immediate work to maintain standards of Oregon's highways was described by Henry F. Cabell, Chairman of the State Highway Commission, who spoke at a joint luncheon of all groups.

Need for a nation-wide program of highways which would be maintained by the Federal Government in the interests of national defense, commercial, and tourist problems was voiced by Mr. Cabell.

The City of Portland is reporting its activities to its citizens by radio, newspapers, a special technicolor motion picture, pamphlet, regular reports, and speeches by City officials, it was stated by Bert V. Chappel, administrative assistant of the Department of Finance.

Roosevelt Plea For Farm Bill Cut Is Ignored

Committee rejecting 30 P. C. slash in benefit payments calls them vital to recovery.

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee, rejecting President Roosevelt's request to cut farm benefit payments 30 per cent, asked Congress today to appropriate $750,000,000 to promote agricultural recovery "essential to the complete restoration of our national economy."

The Committee sent to the House floor a bill calling for a $1,067,274,427 appropriation for all Agriculture Department activities in the year beginning July 1. The total was $244,598,376 more than the President and the Budget Bureau asked and $113,109,148 more than regular appropriations last year.

The bill called for $500,000,000 for soil conservation payments under the Administration's farm program—$15,000,000 more than the President's budget called for—and $250,000,000 for farm parity benefits which the budget did not recommend. Congress earmarked $212,000,000 in a relief bill last year for parity payments.

The Committee, in its report on the bill, noted that the President had not requested any parity payments, but it said they should be made under the "clearly indicated policy" of the last Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt has said that no appropriations above $485,000,000 should be made for the farm program unless Congress at the same time legislates offsetting revenue.

"The appropriation of Congress last year of $212,000,000 for parity payments, clearly indicated the legislative policy with respect to carrying out the new Agricultural Adjustment Act," the Committee said. "The Committee believes its duty is clear to provide in this bill the funds necessary for a continuation of that policy.

"The budget, as submitted by the President, would provide a total of $485,000,000 for farm payments, or a reduction under the current year of more than 30 per cent.

"The Committee believes such a reduction would be a blow to the agricultural recovery which is deemed to be essential to the complete restoration of our national economy as a whole."

Farm Problem in Cities

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Secretary Wallace reports that until unemployment is reduced, agriculture is going to be "in pretty weak shape."

Surveying the future of agriculture in the United States, Secretary Wallace told a House Appropriations Subcommittee in hearings made public today:

"About half of the farm problem is found in the cities. If the people in the cities do not produce more and if there is not less unemployment, there is bound to be real trouble in agriculture, and there is nothing you can do in agriculture that will cure that."

Secretary Wallace said he believed the Nation's farmers did not want any major change immediately in the crop control program, despite criticism in some quarters. As for the future, particularly in 1940, he urged that all proposed substitutes be discussed fully "with a completely open mind."

British Set Limit; Hitler in Memel; Eden Urges Unity

Führer hints work of 'reparation' over as he greets crowds at Memel welcome.

MEMEL, March 23 (AP)—Adolf Hitler formally took the Memel Territory into the expanding German Reich today after being received in a tremendous demonstration here.

In an eight-minute speech to Memellanders after he had stepped ashore from a German battleship in this regained Baltic seaport, the Führer said:

"I believe that now, in the main, we have arrived at an end of this unique process of reparation."

Previously he had explained that Germany, while wanting to harm no one, had been compelled to repair "the damage" that had been done to Germany.

"Even if our course does not please another world, for this new Germany some eighty millions stand sponsor," he declared.

Bars Thought of Subjugation

"You are a frontier land and will best appreciate having a great nation behind you," he continued, adding:

"A new community has sprung from need and adversity.

"That no other power shall ever subjugate us—for this we shall look out.

"So I greet you today as old Volksgenossen—members of the German community—and as the youngest citizens.

"And just as in this minute throughout the whole German Reich, so too we here want to give expression to our faith and our confidence in the words, 'Sieg Heil!'"

A Warning and a Gesture

While warning the world that no nation on earth could tear the unified German Nation asunder, Herr Hitler declared:

"We Germans have no intention of doing harm to the rest of the world.

"The damage which that other world did to Germany, however, had to be repaired again.

"I believe that now, in the main, we have arrived at an end to this unique process of reparation."

This was interpreted as an effort especially to appease Poland.

Herr Hitler came to Memel aboard the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Deutschland, but transferred to the topedo boat Leopard for the trip through the inner harbor. As Herr Hitler stepped on Memel soil he was greeted by blaring whistles.

Enthusiastic Greeting Given

The Führer's reception by Memel the northernmost German city he has ever visited, was on a par with enthusiastic greetings he received in other centers when they were brought "home into the Reich."

It was a day of holiday and merry-making for a population ordinarily given only to hard work.

Herr Hitler gave his latest subjects an impressive demonstration of what Germany's might is by arriving with a large part of the German fleet, by having units of the First Army Corps march into the City and by letting warplanes roar overhead.

Hitler's welcome to Memel: Page 7.

British Premier warns Germany on carrying expansion to effort for domination.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 23—Developments by which the British Government hopes to be able to weld together some sort of European system to draw a limit to German aggression were marked by two subtle changes today.

The more significant of the two indicated the increasing conviction which is felt here that German actions speak louder than words and that the limits of the Reich's expansion may not have been reached.

For Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons that Germany's recent actions raised the question of whether the Reich might not be "planning to go even further" than to try to dominate Europe.

The Prime Minister added: "Were this interpretation of the intentions of the German Government to prove correct, His Majesty's Government feel bound to say that as similar attempts have done in the past this would rouse the successful resistance of this and other countries who prize their freedom."

Mr. Chamberlain went on:

"I wish to make it clear that there is no desire on the part of His Majesty's Government to stand in the way of any reasonable efforts on the part of Germany to expand her export trade.

"Nor is this Government anxious to set up in Europe opposing blocs of countries with different ideas about the forms of their internal administration.

"We are solely concerned here with the proposition that we cannot submit to a procedure under which independent States are subjected to such pressure under threat of force as to be obliged to yield up their independence, and we are resolved by all means in our power to oppose attempts, if they should be made, to put such a procedure into operation."

Support for Positive Measures

Meanwhile, the pendulum swung back in the direction of the Russian proposal for an immediate conference to discuss positive measures against aggression.

Only yesterday the British Government had rejected this suggestion as "premature."

But now the Soviet Government has notified Great Britain that it would sign a British sponsored declaration for immediate consultation in the face of further German expansion. The assurance is understood to have been conveyed through the usual diplomatic channels.

Thus the matter of which move shall come first becomes significant. Originally the plan was to consult first and issue any declaration afterward. Now the proposal is to hold the conference first and issue the consultative declaration subsequently.

The three-fold reason for change is:

1. The German seizure of Memel.
2. Polish refusal to sign a mere declaration pledging consultation in case of future aggression.
3. Steady pressure on the British Government from all sections of public opinion to act quickly.

As to Memel it is recalled here that at the time of the Sudeten crisis not only did Reichsführer Hitler say he had no further territorial demands on Europe, but he also gave what Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain afterward described as satisfactory assurances of his intention to respect the statute of 1924 which guaranteed the rights of the "minority" in Memel. It is true that Herr Hitler added a proviso—so long as the Lithuanians observed the statute. And it is true the Lithuanians haven't. On the other hand, Memel National Socialists

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Congress No Longer Ducks When the Executive Swings the Whip Which Is Regarded as a Healthy Sign of Democracy

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

It is interesting to sit down for a minute and try to appraise Mr. Roosevelt's present standing in Congress. How far has the re-assertion of Congressional independence gone in connection with the White House? The question is important in view of Mr. Roosevelt's leadership in the foreign crisis. While no gauge is finally accurate, the course of the reorganization bill offers a comparative test of considerable interest.

Mr. Roosevelt got his first reorganization bill in 1933 which gives us a landmark for starting our study. Congress wrote out a virtual blank check in that heyday of the New Deal and handed it over to the incoming President. It was one of the most extraordinary enactments in history. It gave him such sweeping power to reorganize executive agencies that he could abolish functions of any specific bureau outright.

This meant in effect that he could repeal a law of Congress establishing such a bureau. He might have wiped out, let us say, the Interstate Commerce Commission. Of course Congress could have revoked the order by legislation, but Mr. Roosevelt held the whip-hand through his veto power, and it would have taken a two-thirds majority to overrule him. Mr. Roosevelt was too busy with other matters to make much use of the 1933 statute before it expired, and it is chiefly interesting now as a comparison for what came later.

As everybody knows, the New Deal tried to get a reorganization bill through in 1937 and 1938 and failed. This time Mr. Roosevelt did not ask for a blank check, but he did seek a pretty big check for all that, and ultimately Congress declined to indorse it. Its refusal measured the changed conditions between 1933 and 1938.

Now in 1939 Mr. Roosevelt has made a much more modest request, and both houses have at last approved it. But even so, such a restrictive feature as the Wheeler Amendment stayed in the measure overnight, and was removed March 22 chiefly by the assistance of Senator Chavez of New Mexico.

Back to Hoover Days

Looking over the new bill, it seems strangely reminiscent, as a matter of fact the veto provisions now given to Congress are approximately those of the Hoover era. We are back to 1932. Congress in that year gave Mr. Hoover power to reorganize the Government after he had called the subject to its attention in three separate messages. But it hitched a provision to the measure reserving the right to reject any plan in a 60-day period if either house passed a resolution disapproving it.

The new Roosevelt Act carries much the same provision. There is a 60-day period but in this instance it requires a concurrent resolution of disapproval from both houses, instead of a single veto by either House acting separately.

What a distance that represents either from the unsuccessful proposal of last year, or the more remarkable blank check of 1933! We are back in the Hoover days, when the Senate divided 48 Democrats to 47 Republicans and one Farmer Laborite. The congressional veto provision at that time unfortunately killed Mr. Hoover's effort to effect the long-needed reforms, and the same power today will certainly put a crimp in any comprehensive proposal for reshuffling government agencies which the New Deal may offer. Take it all in all, it is hard to see how anything very dramatic can be done under the present reorganization bill, which expires, incidentally, with the President's term.

Senate Has a Wary Eye

The relationship of Mr. Roosevelt to Congress illustrated by the foregoing is particularly important right now, because of the European crisis. There are a good many people who worry lest a headstrong President carry the Nation into war. Foreign affairs are in a somewhat different category from domestic issues, but in the last few days there have been numerous evidences of congressional determination to scrutinize developments carefully. In this instance, the Senate is the restless agency. There are signs of a fight over the Pittman modification of the Neutrality Act, which would allow armament exports on a cash-and-carry basis. This fight may turn into a filibuster.

On the whole, however, prevailing sentiment thus far seems to favor Senator Pittman, though he and Mr. Roosevelt must proceed warily.

Again, the debate over the newly introduced take-the-profit-out-of-war program of Senator Bone, is certainly not going to make the State Department's hands any freer, whatever may be said for the measure. And the proposal to let Latin American republics build warships in the United States is in for the most careful scrutiny.

Boiling it down, congressional independence has come a long way since 1933 even though Senate Democrats still have on paper a 3-to-1 lead over Republicans, and this applies as well to foreign as to domestic issues. The Senate is prepared to watch developments carefully and to exercise independent judgment. This does not mean that it will necessarily oppose Mr. Roosevelt, but it implies caution and even suspicion, and the intention above all of keeping its own judgment on vital issues. **Richard L. Strout**

European Scene In Brief Glimpse

Memel—Reichsführer Hitler declares his belief that "now, in the main, we have arrived at an end of this unique process of reparation." He completes his tour of conquest to his latest "reparation" area: Page 1.

London—Prime Minister Chamberlain tells the Commons that Germany's recent actions raised the question of whether the Reich "were perhaps planning to go even further" than to dominate Europe: Page 1.

London—Soviet Russia notifies Britain of willingness to sign a British-sponsored declaration to consult in event of possible German aggression: Page 1.

Berlin—The Reich defines Slovakia's status as a "sovereign independent state" rather than a protectorate, but one which Germany will defend against any threat whatever: Page 5.

Budapest—Hungarian troop movements within Slovakia are interpreted as a minor border readjustment, being made with Germany's approval: Page 5.

Battle on Reorganization: Was It Mostly a Sham?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23 — Passed by the Senate 63 to 23, the Federal reorganization bill now goes to its final stage of conference with the House after more than two years of political controversy. Action practically completes one of the most extraordinary chapters of the New Deal. The measure has already passed the House and quick settlement of minor differences in conference is anticipated.

As now passed it finally gives President Roosevelt for the remainder of his second term, the following authority:

1. To transfer, consolidate and abolish boards, bureaus, commissions, and other agencies of the Government, apart from 21 such agencies which have been specifically exempted.

2. To name six administrative assistants, who are supposed to have "a passion for anonymity" and who are popularly referred to as the "little secretaries."

Powers of President

At the last minute the Administration accepted the O'Mahoney amendment which specifies that the President may not abolish "functions" of agencies though he may end the agencies. In other words, the function may be transferred but must be preserved.

With all its concessions, the modified bill just squeaked through the Senate in what is felt to be a practical form. The restrictive Wheeler amendment was finally defeated by only a two-vote majority. The amendment would have blocked any presidential program not affirmatively approved by both Houses of Congress. It gave either chamber a pocket veto. As the bill now stands Congress still has a veto, but both Houses must agree to pass a resolution of disapproval within 60 days to use it.

The last scene on the Senate floor was conciliatory. Spectators recalled how the earlier measure kept the ether waves tingling with passionate oratory.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Wyoming, who had warned the bill might tend to "dictatorship" without his amendment, jocosely slapped the rival leader, Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, on the back. Writers who had interpreted the fight as largely a sham battle felt vindicated by the good-natured exchange. Looking back over two years of bitter controversy observers wondered if a good deal of the sound and fury had not been synthetic from the start. They remembered the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's (Roman Catholic radio priest) fiery philippics and the floods of telegrams reaching Congress, the religious issues strangely injected and the test case of Roosevelt prestige which resulted in an initial New Deal defeat followed now by partial victory. Peace and calm has followed those tempestuous days, and the bill has been greatly modified.

Efficiency Not Economy

Roosevelt forces look on the plan as an efficiency rather than economy measure. New Deal leaders say they do not expect much saving. This gives a touch of irony to the Byrd declaration which was read unanimously into the version.

"The Congress hereby declares that by reason of continued national deficits beginning in 1931, it is desirable to reduce substantially Government expenditure."

Congressmen informally characterize this as merely a pious declaration.

Two major disputed proposals are absent from the final form of the bill, the plan to substitute one-man for the three-man Civil Service Commission; and the plan to reshuffle the duties of the General Accounting Office and Budget Bureau.

The hitherto solid Republican opposition to the measure was broken in the final vote when Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Clyde Reed of Kansas, both Senate newcomers, approved it. Oposing it were 19 Republicans, 1 Farmer-Laborite, and 3 Democrats—Gerry of Rhode Island, King of Utah, and Tydings of Maryland.

Rabbi Wise Gives President Praise

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York has informed President Roosevelt that Jews the world over appreciate his "fine understanding and concern and deep sympathy" in connection with efforts to aid Jewish refugees.

The Jewish leader had just returned from London, where he attended the conference on Palestine for the Zionist organization of America. He said he gave the President his personal impressions of the conference, and discussed the refugee problem, particularly with reference to children.

Rabbi Wise was accompanied to the White House March 21 by his successor as head of the Zionist Organization, Dr. Solomon Goldman, who said:

"There is already in Palestine with a Jewish population of nearly half a million, a de facto Jewish homeland. The ultimate decision as to the future of the Jewish homeland in Palestine will be made, not by the British Government, but by the Jewish people in Palestine and their Jewish supporters and Christian friends throughout the world."

New Oil Developments

Oil prospectors took options on 10,000 acres in Graves, Carlisle, Ballard and McCracken Counties, Kentucky, early in 1939.

Wonders of Research: Ant Puts in Call

London lecturer tells of insect's power to send and receive messages—Telescope for Paris.

Drawn by John A. May

News Communication
As practised at ant colony

It is reported from London that structurally the ant possesses in its physical make-up what may be described as a radio receiving and transmitting set. This is noted as an assertion of B. D. W. Morley, British research worker, who told about his studies of ant radio organization in a lecture before the Philosophical Society of Great Britain.

According to Mr. Morley, ants have nine senses: sight, smell, touch, taste, kinaesthetic or muscle-sense, sense of orientation, sense of "topochemical smell," which is that of the antennae, hearing (slight), sense-motility.

In every-day language, sense-motility is the use of thougnt waves. Mr. Morley declares that ants can communicate by the "transference of waves produced by the brain of one ant directly to the brains of the rest of the community."

Describing tests he has made, Mr. Morley said that he once placed some sugar near an ant, which quickly found it. In three minutes four other ants came straight from the nest, some distance away, to the sugar, not following the trail of the first ant. Only a minute later five others also arrived by a different route to see what ant No. 1 was sending out such enthusiastic messages about.

Numerous other tests were made, Mr. Morley added, and in about 70 per cent similar communication was made by one ant to others.

78-Inch Disk Preparing

A telescope under construction for the Paris Observatory, Paris, France, will give Europe at least one instrument which can measure up to the modern equipment available in the United States. The 78-inch disk for the mirror was poured by the Saint Gobain glass works, where the Mount Wilson 100-inch disk was fashioned more than 20 years ago. It will make up in perfection what it lacks in size, say French astronomers.

Mayan House Stays Same

An elaborate study of the modern Mayan house of Central America, has been conducted by Robert Wauchope of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in the belief that these dwellings differ very little from those that were in use during the Spanish Conquest which resulted in the disruption of the Mayan civilization.

Present day Maya villages are probably assembled more systematically than those of ancient times, he points out in a report to Nature, the British journal of natural science; for it seems that in olden days they were either located haphazardly, or were clustered in the neighborhood of important buildings. Most modern dwellings are of the single-room type, but there are also some with an enclosed room at the back and an open porch. Windows are rare. The use of adobe brick differentiates the houses of Honduras, Guatemala and highland Mexico from those of Yucatan, where rubble masonry, wet or dry, is used. The roof is of thatch.

Names of States Studied

Researchers at the Smithsonian Institution attempting to trace the derivations of names for American States, cities, and rivers, are finding some difficult and some impossible. California is one of the easy ones, they say, since it is derived from the Latin, "calidus fornax" or "hot oven." Patriotic Californians will be glad to know, however, that this name was intended as descriptive only for Lower California.

Freezing Point Raised

Zero degrees Centigrade is the temperature usually taken as the freezing point of water, but now it seems that pure water in which there are no ice particles or crystals, will freeze at 1.9 degrees Centigrade.

Ericson in the North

Through a study of the flora and fauna mentioned in ancient Icelandic sagas, a Harvard botanist has established that Leif Ericson's "Wineland the Good," was in Southern Labrador or northern Newfoundland, possibly near the Straits of Belle Isle. **Herbert B. Nichols.**

Lewis Assails Breakup Of C. I. O. as Peace Price

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—John L. Lewis will stand firm against a price for labor peace in the United States that means the breakup of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, he told delegates to the Tri-District Anthracite Convention of the United Mine Workers here today.

The Congress will renew parleys with the American Federation of Labor at Washington on Friday, because it had accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to discuss peace possibilities in the ranks of labor "without qualification," Mr. Lewis said, but he declared that "the C. I. O. and its organizations do not propose to cut themselves up into a multitude of pieces as the quid pro quo of being associated with the American Federation of Labor."

"If peace comes, well and good," Mr. Lewis continued. "Labor will be the beneficiary and the country will rejoice. If peace on an honorable basis fails to come, then the C. I. O. will change its policy.

The labor leader charged the Federation with an attempt to organize unions in the interim between the peace parleys in an effort to absorb the Congress. He regarded these actions as "foul blows" against the organization he heads.

"The C. I. O. is capable of doing more than merely defending itself," Mr. Lewis said. "It is capable of inflicting an injury upon an adversary.

"The day may come when patience will cease to be a virtue. Those in the A. F. of L. now enjoying themselves by harassing the C. I. O. may well look forward to a day when they will be occupied at home, if peace does not come."

Mr. Lewis' outburst came as the anthracite union leaders buckled down here to the drafting of a new contract for presentation to the hard coal operators early in April, and it included a denunciation of those who see the Congress of Industrial Organizations, as "an un-American institution, composed of Communists and under a leadership responsive to Communist principles."

Whoever makes that charge, it was untrue, Mr. Lewis declared, whether it was made "on the street corners, in the counting houses, in the market places or in the Congress of the United States."

Proposals for wage increases and a 30-hour week in place of the present 35-hour week in the anthracite mines have been advanced to the convention for incorporation in the 1939 union contract.

A. F. of L. Is Surprised

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—American Federation of Labor leaders, meeting to discuss labor peace terms at a special session of their Executive Council, received with apparent surprise today John L. Lewis' declaration in New York against dissolving the Congress of Industrial Organizations as the price of labor unity.

Shortly before the council went into session, William Green, President of the Federation, carefully studied accounts of Mr. Lewis' speech made at a mine workers' conference, but reserved comment until Council members had an opportunity to read it.

In high A. F. of L. sources, the Lewis speech was regarded as a jarring note to the White House-sponsored labor peace conferences which are now in recess.

Billboard Issue In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Economic as well as esthetic factors must be given full consideration in the current campaign against highway billboards, according to J. Maxwell Smith, General Manager of the Keystone Automobile Club in Philadelphia.

The club official declared in a recent statement that legislators are not inclined to increase economic stress by drastic restrictions which would result in loss of employment to thousands of workers in the billboard industry.

"In our opinion," he said, "the economic side of the picture should not be overlooked by proponents of anti-billboard legislation. While we should like to see the highways free of billboards, we realize that remedies must be effected over a period of years before the main objective—removal of all unsightly signs and other structures—can be accomplished.

"The proper approach to the problem in Pennsylvania, we believe, is to proceed along highway safety lines. Even economic considerations must give way before the all-important matter of preventing injury. New Jersey Legislature now is considering a bill which stresses the safety angle. It prohibits the erection of billboards on grades, hills, curves, intersections and grade crossings.

"A bill of similar character in this State very likely would receive favorable attention at Harrisburg."

24 Peruvian Revolters Sentenced; 13 Acquitted

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Twenty-four persons arrested after the short-lived revolt of last Feb. 19, which cost the life of Interior Minister General Antonio Rodriguez, were sentenced March 22 to various prison terms and 13 defendants won acquittal. The court martial trial lasted four weeks.

Four persons besides General Rodriguez were killed and 36 wounded in the brief fighting of the revolt.

Wearing Nazi Uniform Condemned in Maryland

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—The Senate Education Committee declined March 22 to recommend an investigation of activities of Ruth Langer, Cumberland high school girl who recently wore a Nazi emblem and "uniform" to class, but condemned "such un-American indulgence" in principle.

Miss Langer, who said she joined the German Nazi Party in 1936, agreed to stop wearing her "uniform" of brown slacks and shirt. She asserted she hadn't tried to convert others to Nazism.

Egypt's Cotton Problem

Faced with a cotton problem of its own, Egypt has formed an advisory council of Cabinet members, growers, merchants, and spinners.

Says He 'Found' Shirley; Judge Suggests 'Publicity'

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The $500,000 suit filed by Jack Hays, former film producer and director, on grounds that he first discovered that Shirley Temple was a film prospect, was dismissed March 22 by Superior Judge Joseph W. Vickers, who commented that the complaint "sounds like it was written for publicity purposes."

Mr. Hays contended he undertook to train the child star when she was three years old and that "through his expenditures, skill, time, effort and money" she was in demand at several major studios. To all this, he charged, the parents showed "utter ingratitude."

The action was dismissed when Mrs. George Temple, Shirley's mother, appeared for deposition taking.

Abbe Children Would Tour: Dad Wires Washington

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Passport difficulties which threatened to defer a European tour of the three Abbe children were cleared when their father, James Abbe of Larkspur, Colo., telegraphed on March 22 permission to the State Department at Washington for issuance of a permit.

"I had not thought about writing permission for the children to travel in Europe," he said. "After receiving a telephone call from Mrs. Abbe in New York concerning the difficulties, I immediately telegraphed permission to the State Department for my children."

Bargain Agency Called to Help Set Milk Price

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Conferees walked out of a two-day meeting between the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association and the Sheffield Farms Company, without having agreed on what prices Sheffield producers should receive for their milk. Apprehension of what the rest of the industry would do resulted in a call for a meeting in Syracuse tomorrow of the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, representing all producer co-operatives.

Leaders of the Sheffield Co-operative declared that prices would have to be unified throughout the industry, since 10 per cent of the producers, if they did not live up to an agreement, could thrust the industry into a price war.

"In the present emergency," Harry M. Smith, President of the Co-operative, said, "no one producer group can stem the downward spiral of prices, but, conversely, one producer group, acting individually, can compel a continuance of falling prices.

"In a belief that unity is essential, the Sheffield directors voted to request an immediate meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bargaining Agency, in order that a program procedure may be evolved.

"The Sheffield group feels that individual action by individual groups should be discouraged, until it is established that producers do not wish to unite. The Board feels that producers desire common action."

Milk has been lowered 2¼ cents a quart by the two big companies—Sheffield and Borden Farm Products, Inc. Independents and smaller concerns have dropped their prices proportionately.

Pedestrians Urged To Observe Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina State Highway Patrol's State-wide drive to educate pedestrians in practicing safety featured the February district patrol meetings throughout the State.

A State law requires that pedestrians walk to the left of the highway, facing traffic. Additional precautions which pedestrians are urged to observe are:

1. Walk off the pavement and well on the shoulder of the highway, remembering that all the surfaced area is for traffic.

2. Cross highways cautiously, always keeping plenty of distance between themselves and approaching cars. Do not cross diagonally but walk straight across—rapidly.

3. Carry a white handkerchief in the right hand when walking along the road at night. Better still use a lantern or flashlight.

Cubans Pave Way For a Constitution

HAVANA (AP)—A bill providing for election next Aug. 15 of a Constitutional Assembly which would adopt a Constitution went to President Laredo Bru March 22 after passing the House of Representatives and Senate.

Cuba has had no legal constitution since President Gerardo Machado was overthrown Aug. 12, 1933. The Republic has been governed under a provisional constitution.

There was a possibility that Col. Fulgencio Batista, army chief, might be a presidential candidate.

Army Starts Inquiry Into Ohio Plane Crash

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—An investigation was under way March 23 to find the cause of the crash of a new type fighting plane being tested for Army Air Corps bids in the Government's defense program.

Lieut. Benjamin S. Kelsey headed a Wright Field Board of Inquiry which will make the informal inquiry. The ship, piloted by Frank Sinclair of Farmingdale, L. I., caught fire in the air and crashed yesterday a short distance from Wright Field.

Navy Announces Plans For Training Cruises

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced March 22 that about 1,200 officers and 8,500 enlisted men of the Naval Reserve would make two-week training cruises this spring and summer.

Ships of the newly-formed Atlantic squadron will be used for reservists at Atlantic and Gulf ports. The annual cruises will be inaugurated by members of the Merchant Marine reserve who will embark at New York April 25 in the battleships New York and Texas on a trip to Norfolk.

Do Not Choose to Run, Declares Mrs. Roosevelt

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Nothing would induce her to run for the presidency, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said at a press conference here March 22.

"There is no reason why a woman should not be President, but any woman with political sense would not accept the office until women have held many other responsible administrative positions and until the public is convinced that the woman in question is the best person for the job," she replied to a question.

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Court of Inquiry Big Factor In Settling British Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When a dispute between employer and workers arises which is of a nature to affect the public and a deadlock has been reached and all efforts to secure a settlement have failed, Great Britain still has in reserve a method of invoking public opinion to bring the strife to an end as soon as possible.

In the United States the single standing measure of national scope that is comparable is to be found on the railroads. There at the eleventh hour the President is authorized under the Railway Labor Act of 1926 to appoint a board to report on the facts of a dispute and make recommendations for its termination.

This procedure was utilized last fall to avert a great railroad strike voted by the unions.

How it Works

The emergency brake used from time to time in Great Britain for nearly 20 years works like this:

1. The government intervenes as a last resort in disputes which are serious from the point of view of the public interest when no recognized means of settlement seems to have any further chance of success.

2. The Ministry of Labor then appoints a "Court of Inquiry" with power to summon witnesses, order the production of documents, etc.

3. The Court is usually composed of three members—always a chairman of an impartial and independent character, and usually in addition two members representing the general employer and worker interests.

Impartial Effort

4. The Court makes an impartial effort to establish the facts of the dispute, and to find a basis of settlement satisfactory to both sides.

5. While its recommendations are not binding they are as a rule so judicial and workable as to win public approval and acceptance by the disputants.

In its essence this procedure is neither conciliation nor arbitration but contains elements of both.

The invocation of public sentiment is vital. The public here is a much bigger factor in the settlement of strikes than in America.

The Government creates in its Court of Inquiry an agency to search out the truth of a deadlock, to advise a reasonable answer, and then relies on public opinion plus the common sense of both parties to swing the outcome the right way.

Not Infallible

Obviously a system of this kind does not furnish an infallible remedy, but in practice the Court is commonly able to clarify the issues between the parties to such an extent that even if its recommendations are not accepted immediately or completely, they give the two sides a further basis on which to negotiate a solution for themselves.

It is not often that the Ministry of Labor thus steps into deadlocks or strikes. The plan has to be used sparingly. It is a method that if applied to all sort of disputes which have no effect upon the community in general would soon lose its efficiency.

The dispute must have some public interest. Yet the deadlock need not be a great one. A small strike of gas workers, for instance, which would cut off one of London's gas supplies would merit a Court of Inquiry.

And further, the dispute has to be one in which a Court of Inquiry has some chance of bringing about a settlement. Sometimes awkward and obstinate disputes occur that give inadequate opportunity for intervention. Less often the issue may be of such a nature that public opinion is unlikely to focus.

In short, the government cannot always appoint a Court, because occasionally anything a Court could do might not solve the trouble.

Impartiality the Key

The key to this system is its impartiality.

If, as not often, only one person is chosen to constitute a Court, the plan calls for a man who is completely independent of employers and workers, who represents the public interest.

If more than one, the chairman continues to be the independent spokesman for the community, and the government selects as the employer member someone with no connection with the industry in question, and similarly a labor man who does not belong to the union concerned.

Even the representatives of the employers and workers are expected to give an impartial judgment.

The report of a Court is required by law to be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as possible.

When an official body of this character, prestige and infrequency brings in a unanimous report, it carries great influence not only with the public but with the contesting parties.

The Ministry of Labor can intervene though neither side invites or wants the government to get in. Customarily both sides agree to the appointment of a Court.

While a Court has authority to subpoena witnesses and demand documents, it has no power to punish refusal to appear, and a few such cases have occurred.

However, very rarely does either side decline to give a court all possible assistance.

Employers and trade unionists generally like the plan of Courts of Inquiry. **Frederick W. Carr**

Guild Truce Starts 'Presses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 23—Wyoming Valley, in which 250,000 people live, is today awaiting its first daily newspaper in almost six months. The strike, called on Oct. 1, 1938, by Wilkes-Barre Chapter 120, American Newspaper Guild, ended after ratification of a contract proposal at a conference in New York City between representatives of the three daily newspapers here, John L. Lewis and Thomas Kennedy, of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday.

The newspapers to resume publication as soon as the publishers sign agreements with the printers pressmen, and stereotypers are the Times-Leader, and Evening News, afternoon, and Record, morning.

The strike came after the Guild's officers charged that the publishers of the four Wilkes-Barre newspapers—Col. Ernest G. Smith, Times-Leader; John A. Hourigan, Evening News; L. J. Van Laeys, Record, and T. F. Heffernan, Sunday Independent—did not live up to a prior agreement reached in December, 1937. The Guild alleged that it was to receive, complete bargaining rights for all non-mechanical employees and a full contract covering wages, hours, and working conditions.

At the request of John Kmetz the New York Conference was called. From it came a proposal providing for a Guild shop, a five-day, 40-hour week beginning Labor Day; dismissal pay up to 20 weeks; a minimum wage scale to be established by an arbitrator who will make a decision in 60 days and which will be retroactive to date work is resumed.

The Sunday Independent contract provided for a Guild shop; a five-day, 40-hour week effective immediately; a minimum wage scale ranging up to $47.50 for desk men and $42.50 for reporters; and dismissal pay up to 20 weeks. In both contracts security clauses were included which provided for reinstatement of all workers as of Sept. 30 and no dismissals during the life of the present contract.

Richmond Taxpayers May Pay in Installments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Richmond property owners will be able to pay their 1939 real estate taxes in eight monthly installments under an ordinance approved by both branches of the city council, and to go into effect some time in April, City Comptroller T. Coleman Andrews announced.

Heretofore property owners have been paying the first half of their real estate taxes in June, and the last half in December. The new system will make it possible for them to pay their 1939 real estate taxes in eight monthly installments.

New Jersey Seeks to Find Attitude on State Medicine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The State House Commission, which handles emergency appropriations, has voted $500 for a survey to determine New Jersey's attitude toward a proposed federal plan for medical insurance.

"We don't want Washington to foist a bill on us unless we know what it is all about," Gov. A. Harry Moore, Commission Chairman, said.

The survey group includes physicians, dentists and health agencies of the State.

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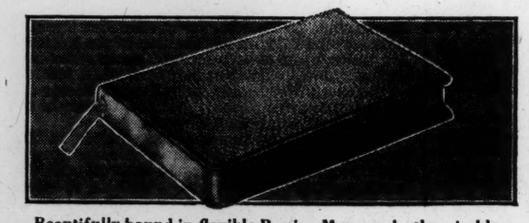
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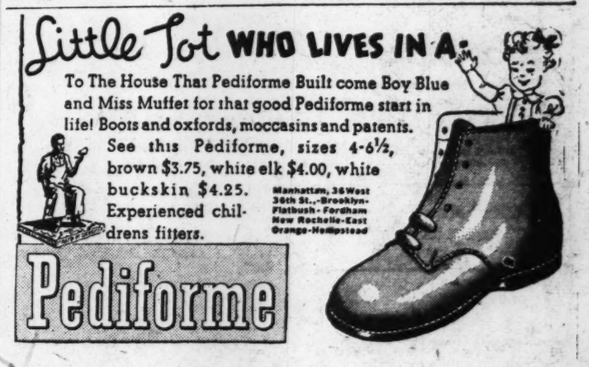
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Argentina Queries Why Brazil Got U. S. Loan and It Didn't

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—It would be unwise to assume from certain newspaper comments on the results of the Brazilian Aranha mission to Washington that Argentina is happy about the agreement. It is not. It was able to withold its disappointment for a few days—even to disguise it in semi-eulogistic language—but the genuine reaction is now beginning to be revealed.

Consider the facts which are being discussed in Argentina today: Brazil, recently at least, has a poor foreign debt service record vis-à-vis American bondholders. Argentina is the only South American country which has a clean Federal record. Yet Señor Oswaldo Aranha has obtained $120,000,000 in financial aid for his country.

A few months back Argentina tried to obtain an American loan for approximately one-fifth of the Brazilian amount and failed. It has better security than Brazil and its general foreign trade is worth more. As a matter of fact, the United States, being the main buyer of Brazilian produce, was in a position to drive a close business bargain. It didn't, and Argentines are wondering whether it didn't just for the sake of reminding them that much can be done between two nations where there is complete friendship and mutual trust.

The news of the U. S.—Brazilian agreement reached Buenos Aires just about the same time as a confidential report from the Argentine Ambassador in Washington which was believed to reveal a complete trade impasse between the two countries. American domestic politics, it was suggested, precluded any early possibility of either President Roosevelt or Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, overcoming agricultural opposition to Argentine meat imports, so there is small prospect of relieving the tension.

In some quarters, the concessions to Brazil are interpreted as a diplomatic setback for Argentina.

Others disparge the importance of the agreement. Alberto Caprile, Jr., New York correspondent of La Nacion, declared that the success of Señor Aranha was only apparent. The correspondent stated quite brutally that Brazil did not possess all the financial prestige that accompanies those who can pay their debts on time, so that it entered into an agreement of "difficult classification."

All the foregoing reactions are largely negative.

Brazil's Debt Policy

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha said today in a statement upon his return from Washington that resumption of payment of Brazil's debts to the United States depended upon an increase in Brazilian exports and monetary surpluses.

Senhor Aranha reiterated he was "in principle for payment of public debts," but added, "I always subordinated that moral obligation of payment to material capacity to do it."

An agreement was signed in Washington March 9 for a liberal extension of credit to Brazil. However, he said he believed "no one except a Communist" favored repudiation of debts.

Brazil has suspended payment on its Federal, state, and municipal debts, officially stated to total $358,869,745.

Influence of Negro Singing Shown in Delius Recording

Review of Recordings

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dvorak left his musical "impressions" of America in his "New World" Symphony. Frederick Delius, British composer, has left lesser-known but probably equally important melodic memories of America in his "Appalachia," which is the principal work of the Delius album issued this month by Columbia. The album contains also incidental music from the closing scene of "Hassan," a tragedy; the "Irmelin" Prelude, from Delius' first opera; and "La Calinda," a dance from "Koanga," an early opera also influenced by America. The album is conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, an indefatigable champion of Delius, with the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

"Appalachia," subtitled "Variations on an old slave song," is the result of Delius' sojourn to Florida in 1884, where, as the only white man in charge of an orange grove, he was continually surrounded by the music of the Negroes. The actual slave song, which, inconsistently, resembles the opening phrase in the Sextette from "Lucia," is a beautiful melody tinged with the British countryside feeling which is always in Delius' music. As sung in simple and then developed form by the BBC Chorus it is a very stirring climax to "Appalachia." The whole work is performed in the fluid misty manner which suits its idiom perfectly.

The closing scene from "Hassan" is a lovely atmospheric bit depicting the departure of Hassan and his friend, Ishak, the poet, to Samarkand, and contains suggestions of camel trains. "Irmelin" also has the "other world" effect so readily achieved by Delius, while "La Calinda" is a dance based on Delius' memories of Negro singing in Florida. A fine Album in all and one more in the not too large list of recorded works of this composer whose genius lay in that special sphere wherein Debussy and Sibelius lie.

Other Orchestral Albums

Mendelssonn: Concerto No. 1, in G Minor, played by Ania Dorfman, pianist, with the London Symphony Orchestra, Walter Geoehr, conductor. Two Columbia records in album. This short sparkling and joyful work is given a very positive and technically brilliant interpretation by this Russian woman pianist.

Liszt: Todentanz (Dance of Death), played by Edward Kilenyi, Hungarian pianist, and the Orchestre Symphonique of Paris, Selmar Meyrowitz, conductor. Two Columbia records. A composition of macabre but not ominous mien in fiery rhapsodic grand manner of which the soloist makes the most.

Wagner: Tannhauser Overture: Borodin-arr Rimsky-Korsakoff: Prince Igor-March, played by Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor. Two Columbia records in album. This is good straightforward Wagner; the latter piece in quick time has a sophisticating touch due no doubt to the Rimsky arrangement.

Instrumental

Parga: Alhambra, and Capricio Arabe, played by Juloio Martinez Oyanguren, guitarist, Columbia record. These pieces in characteristic vein show the strong Moorish flavor of Spanish music. Well done by the soloist.

Popular Vocal

Irish Melodies and Ballads, sung by Frank Luther, with the Lyn Murray Quartet, piano and harp accompaniment. Five Decca records in album. A timely and nicely sung recital by Mr. Luther. The favorites such as "Kathleen Mavourneen" "I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen," "Kerry Dance," "Believe Me, if All Those Endearing Young Charms," "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls," and others, are here.

Cafe Society Melodies, played by Ruby Newman and his orchestra, with Ray Morton, Adelaide Moffett and Donald King, soloists. Five Decca records in album. Mr. Newman, a former Boston boy, is a favorite tune dispenser to that elect group which rules from certain New York supper clubs rather than drawing rooms. It likes sophisticated tunes such as "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," "Night Day," "Just One of Those Things." When feeling "swingy" it goes for "I'm Just Wild About Harry" and "Darktown Strutters," all played in Mr. Newman's smooth manner.

Popular Music

For current music Benny Goodman is in his best smooth style in "And the Angels Sing" and "Sent for You Yesterday"; Tommy Dorsey is in his easy smooth style in "Honolulu" and "This Night," from the picture, "Honolulu"; Larry Clinton does a smooth "Over the Rainbow" from the "Wizard of Oz," while "The Jitterbug" is medium-tempoed swing.

Seger Ellis, substituting brasses for saxophones in his orchestra, turns out four swingy versions, for Brunswick, of "Some Rainy Day" and "Say It With Your Eyes," "The Moon Is a Silver Dollar" and "We Speak of You Often." Lyle "Spud" Murphy, a newcomer to Decca, has an easy-tempoed smooth manner in "Blame It on My Last Affair" and "It's Easy to Blame the Weather."

A Vocalion reissue of Red Nichols's Brunswick classic, "Ida, Sweet as Apple Cider," is in slow tempo, paired with a faster "Feelin' No Pain." In the current swing lists Bluebird again issues more of Tommy Ladnier's New Orleans jazz in an easy version of "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," paired with a "Really the Blues," which is just that. Fats Waller, for Bluebird, invades the nursery to come out with "Patty Cake," medium swing, with a faster swung "Armful o' Sweetness." Artie Shaw dusts off in slow "smoky" style "Alone Together," pairing with it an easy tempoed "Rose Room."

Joe Venuti and his torrid fiddle, from whom little has been heard recently, bobs up with two smartly done Decca labels with the flippant titles of "Something" and "Nothing" and "Flip" and "Flop." Graphelly and Reinhardt, French swing violin and guitar duo, also return on Decca with an easily done "It Had to Be You" paired with another easy tempoed "Torneral."

Bing Crosby, for Decca, is in his easy style doing an "oldie," "Melancholy Baby" and the new "Between a Kiss and a Sigh," while the Andrews Sisters with Bob Crosby's Bob Cats swing out with "Begin the Beguine" and "Long Time No See."

A. D. H.

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Kaufmann & Fabry

Woman's Role as Character-Builder Tops All

New Social Order Women's Big Job

By Lena Madesin Phillips

President, International Federation of Business and Professional Women; Associate Editor, Pictorial Review

Americans at Work

The fourth of 12 articles on "The Job for Women" in a three-part series of 36 articles

The problems which confront our country and the world today need the intelligent thought and courageous action of both women and men. To specialize activities and interests according to sex, directing women into certain activities and confining them to lower positions in gainful employment is an attribute of the totalitarian state.

In a democratic country like our own, the job belongs, at least theoretically, to the person who can best do it. As a matter of fact, however, leadership in business, commerce, politics, and most of the professions is still in masculine hands; whereas matters of religion, morals, education, and culture are left to the women.

To make the latter statement is, of course, to oversimplify. Ministers, directors of educational institutions the most highly esteemed artists are usually men. But in churches women usually far outnumber men in attendance and service. They predominate in the teaching profession. And concerts, lecture courses, and book publishing thrive because of women. As for home training in morals and manners, the average American man considers this the sole province of his wife.

Thus, while accepting the philosophy of equality, American women have assumed certain responsibilities which ought to rest jointly upon men and women. It would be more consistent if men would share domestic responsibilities and become spiritual and cultural influences in the home rather than being breadwinners exclusively. It would be more consistent with our philosophy and bring to business a truer balance between material and social welfare, if there were more qualified women in public office, in administrative school positions, and in the management of business and industry.

Working Actuality

To translate this theory of equality into a working actuality is obviously a job for women themselves. It is shortsighted to argue and plead for an economic and cultural betterment which by our own massed efforts we would accomplish. It is senseless for women to limit their efforts to remedial measures when they could make such efforts unnecessary through preventive measures. As an example, J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, recently asked for "an aroused public consciousness of the country's women which would solve overnight the situation in which every man, woman, and child in America pays a crime bil of $120 annually. . . . Crime is basically a youth problem," he continued. "These youths are the living examples of neglected home training, and the failure of society properly to meet its obligations to the younger generation."

In my opinion, the purposes to which most women, through their organizations, devote themselves, stem, broadly speaking, from a faulty economic order and lowered moral and ethical standards. Crime war, and cultural demoralization, as well as inadequate education, broken homes, property, and ignorance may in the main be traced to those two fundamental causes.

Therefore a most impelling task which now confronts America and its women is to find and to establish the new social order which will provide for every American family regular work and a standard of living commensurate with our national wealth. I do not mean by this the giving of alms or the provision of an extravagant dole. To compel men and women to accept their livelihood at the hands of charity or the patronage of government is not only to place upon a part of our citizens the support of themselves and the idle, but it must eventually have the even more disastrous effect of destroying the self-respect, independence, and initiative of the unemployed themselves. This problem arises neither from inadequate resources nor unmet needs. We have both in abundance.

World Peace

It is a problem of distribution, both of work and of the wealth created by work. Since men have long controlled industry and agriculture it is primarily their problem. Yet human beings, individually and in their relationships are so affected by it that women must contribute to its solution. This is not simply a matter of directing economics or political measures. It demands willingness to pay the price.

Enmeshed with the economic situation is that world peace to which many women's organizations are committed. Abiding peace depends more truly upon social justice than upon any increase of good will. Too often our good will is a sentimental attitude which calls for nothing. The price of peace as of a just social order is great, but worthy of sacrifice.

Akin to these are the higher moral and cultural standards which demand the attention of women. We have grown lax. A generation ago the church was the social as well as the religious center. Having lost much of its former function, it has also lost much of its continuous contact with the individual. The home where formerly the mother's influence was supreme is now consistently invaded by other and conflicting forces through radio, magazines, and newspapers; is challenged by motion pictures, night clubs, roadhouses, automobile jaunts, and other commonly accepted recreational facilities.

High thinking and fine living languish. Women should restore an appreciation of spiritual and cultural values. Man does not live by bread alone now any more than 2,000 years ago. Today's dilemma cries out for character, integrity, ideals. Truth, justice, the old-fashioned righteousness must again be put into general circulation among nations and individuals.

What has been said of the individual applies also to women's organizations. Many of these curtail their power, limit accomplishment by an apathetic substitution of cheap words for more costly action. They strive unduly for members and prestige and thus sacrifice the very constructive action which would bring both.

The real difficulty is not in the public attitude toward women or their organizations. The fault lies within ourselves. And we will not accomplish the things of which we dream until with faith and determination, we set about making realities out of such dreams.

Nevertheless, women have in the past accomplished more than they themselves know. Countless libraries, parks, recreation centers, milk stations, baby clinics, and other public institutions and services, now accepted as a matter of course, were originally begun by women. And there can be no doubt that the educational campaign of women's organizations for world peace is largely responsible for the changed attitude toward war. I have heard it said that the Munich agreements should be credited to women: that political leaders compromised because of the woman voter's demand for peace. To say this is to hide behind a petticoat. Women demand peace but not the purchase of brief respite from war with the freedom and confidence of their own friends and wards.

In my opinion, women must now engage themselves upon every front where the struggle of this generation lies. They are equipped with education, experience, influence, the vote, and organization. As mothers, as women, as humanists, their stake in that struggle is great.

Women's organizations and their leaders should confer, decide upon a plan of action, present a united front, and together go forward—toward the new order and the preservation of our highest culture. American womanhood, united and aggressive could not be stopped.

A "Woman on Horseback" who will gather the forces and with courage and confidence press toward such a goal is now sorely needed. When she comes, she will have envisaged not her community nor even her country alone, but humanity. She will utter not sentimentality nor high-sounding words, but a practical challenge with which to translate ideals into realities.

May she come soon—for America faces its greatest struggle.

Mud Pie Making on Huge Scale Promises Town a New Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASTROVILLE, Calif.—Remember what fun you used to have making mud pies in your childhood days?

Castroville, an unincorporated community, a few miles from the historic Carmelo and San Juan Bautista missions—both famed for their adobe brick construction—is going in for community mud-pie making on a massive scale. These Castroville mud pies, however, are adobe bricks and 30,000 of them are being "baked" on a 300-foot square block in the city.

Castroville is building a new public recreation center in keeping, architecturally, with its historic surroundings, and these adobe bricks will be used to construct the walls of the recreation building and a 30-inch high wall which will enclose the 300-foot square recreation field. Charles Vogel, director of the WPA project and member of the County Engineer's staff, who designed the recreation building and the formula for the brick-making, says:

"The bricks stay together because they are made of clay or adobe soil, straw and gravel-sand mixture all mixed in an asphalt emulsion that makes the bricks waterproof and more enduring, and acts as a stabilizer. The bricks have a resistance of 900 pounds to the square inch; in other words, they can resist that much pressure before they crush."

The recipe for bricks should read:

"Use 40 per cent fine gravel and sand (obtained from the Elkhon district near Castroville) and 60 per cent clay soil (from Castroville) for ingredients. And straw, water, and emulsified asphalt 'seasoning' and place in moulds which yield seven adobe bricks each four inches thick, 18 inches long, and 12 inches wide.

"Mix the adobe batter in a large tank with two arms. Carry the mixture in wheelbarrows to the seven-mould wooden form and stamp hard. Remove form.

"Cover newly-cast bricks with wooden 'blankets' as a protection from the sun for a few days. Then withdraw the covering and expose to the sun for about two months."

The emulsified asphalt is 3½ per cent of the brick batter. The bricks will be covered with a fine cement and then painted.

More than 8,000 bricks have been manufactured since the project was begun early last fall. Between 500 and 600 bricks are manufactured daily.

Washington Laws Aid Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—State liquor legislation lately enacted is found to be on the side of regulation and enforcement. Attempts to let down the bars in the liquor trade were defeated, while several measures to strengthen defences were passed.

The taunt of what other States are doing, carried little weight. An attempt to legalize Sunday beer on the ground that beer may be purchased on Sunday in nearby States and Canadian Provinces failed. Liquor to be served on trains because tourists can get it while trains are passing through other States failed to budge the lawmakers. A proposed measure to allow liquor by the drink in hotels was lost. Pleas for liquor at picnics and for granting licenses to beach resorts also went by the board.

On the preventive side, a measure which went through quietly was one giving the State Liquor Board a larger enforcement staff. With an increase in the price of liquor ordered, any consequent attempts at bootlegging, can now be more efficiently handled by the increased force of deputies. Under a financial responsibility act, stipulations relating to drunken drivers are more rigid than ever before.

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Laws Separating Liquor Trade And Politics Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Laws seeking to drive a wedge between partisan politics and selling alcoholic beverages, were enacted by the Indiana General Assembly here. An importer system, under which a favored group collected fees on all alcoholic beverages coming into the State, without actually handling the beverages in any way, was abolished by legislative action. This system had led to charges of politics in beer handling within the State, and to retaliatory measures by adjoining States.

Territorial concessions granted to beer wholesalers were abolished and the wholesaling of alcoholic beverages was placed on the same footing as that of any other commodity.

One hour earlier closing for taverns was decreed.

Penalties for drunken driving of motor vehicles were extended to motor boat operators.

The State beer tax was raised from three and one-half cents to four cents a gallon.

The Assembly appropriated $75,000 for stricter enforcement of State control laws.

The Republican House and Democratic Senate approved a biennial budget calling for $83,570,949.

The Legislature took cognizance of charges relative to the counting of ballots in some of the more thickly populated counties of the State, and enacted a law calling for a central counting board in primary elections in all counties having first or second class cities. Newspapers were given the right to have watchers at the polls in each precinct. Other measures signed by Governor Townsend, and assured a status of law, were the following:

Retail sale and use of fireworks, except upon special permit of the State fire marshal, is prohibited. Bonds must be posted before exhibitors may give public displays.

A commission of 10 members was formed, and the sum of $30,000 was appropriated, to make New Harmony a public memorial. The community was settled by the Rappites and was long a center of advanced political ideas, including women's rights.

A State Publicity Council of 11 members, with a paid director, was granted $20,000 annually.

An eight hour day for police and firemen was established, effective, Jan. 1, 1940, in all cities except those of third and fourth class, where it is optional with City Councils. The merit system was extended to the Gary police. Heads of the Indianapolis system can be removed only for cause.

Indiana University was authorized to take over Evansville College, a Methodist institution, and it will be operated as an extension bureau.

Laws paving the way for Indianapolis to acquire its waterworks system and to operate it as a public owned utility, were passed.

All public owned utilities were exempted from State taxes.

Georgia Starts New Survey Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first State in the Union to have a complete system of horizontal and vertical control lines, Georgia's new method of establishing land boundaries and describing property has completely revolutionized the old system of marking property lines with creek beds and cow paths.

For the last five years under the auspices of the Work Progress Administration and Civil Works Administration, the state has been working out a new system of anchoring land lines, boundaries and intersections by mathematics. The present survey includes 13,000 survey monuments marked with bronze disks, forming a control system for determining true positions on any type of land survey or engineering projects. The disks are placed along highways and railroads and at various points in cities and towns.

The State Highway Board in Georgia has already adopted the system for the division of highway planning in its complete mapping of the state. The map shows all public roads, buildings, industries, airports, recreation areas, churches, schools, power lines, government reservations and military districts.

U. S. Loans on Old Homes Split Ranks of Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Whether the United States Government should continue to insure loans on existing houses after the present provision under the Federal Housing Administration expires July 1 is being hotly debated here by two national organizations in this field.

"Yes," says the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which sees the provision as a stimulus to both old and new home purchasing and calls it a protection to the buyer.

"No," says the United States Building and Loan League, arguing that insurance of loans on existing houses puts a handicap on the 9,762 community financing institutions of the country by "opening up the making of loans to an unlimited group of individuals, firms, or dealers who do not have adequate capital or the responsibility of supervised financial institutions."

New Construction

As for Government-insured loans on new construction as provided by FHA there appears to be no argument. In the first place, these loans are to be continued after July 1 under the present Act. The Act setting up FHA put a time limit only on loans for existing structures, and the present $3,000,000 limit on insured loans is regarded as adequate for financing new construction.

But Congress is now being asked to consider legislation which would lift this time limit for the extension of insured loans on existing houses and double the amount of insurance the Government could issue through FHA. That's where the argument comes in. Even governmental agencies are divided.

Warmly advocating continuance of FHA loans on old houses, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, through its Secretary, Herbert U. Nelson, calls the FHA plan "one of the most constructive agencies ever created by our Government."

Opposition to Plan

The chief opponent of government insurance for loans on existing houses is Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the United States Building and Loan League. In a recent statement Mr. Bodfish said he thought Government insured loans were hurting the Building and Loan Associations and other community lending institutions.

"The Government guarantee," he said, "runs solely to the benefit of private financial institutions, principally commercial banks and trust companies. It encourages the holding of mortgages on homes, not by local institutions, but rather by distant investors largely in the eastern capital markets.

"Promotional subsidies and ultimate losses on the part of Government are possibly justified in creating new housing, but cannot be justified by activities which merely raid the portfolios of existing private institutions and use Government credit to endorse existing private debts."

While this argument goes on, applications for mortgage insurance in the Illinois office of the FHA continue to increase. The volume of applications for loans in that period rose from $3,501,727 in January and February, 1938, to $10,145,800 in the first two months of 1939. The biggest gains were in the field of new construction. Applications for mortgages in this field rose 460 per cent in the period.

Cincinnati Chamber in Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 23—Ready for whatever knotty problems its second hundred years of civic helpfulness might bring, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce paused today to review its first century of accomplishment and to pay honor where honor is due.

The record unfolded in the story of the building of a great industrial city where the co-operation and civic consciousness fostered by this business organization played its big part. It was business's day and those 42 firms, 100 years old or more, who had helped to write this century record were given special recognition in the civic-celebration banquet, as were the 12 living business leaders who were past presidents of the Chamber. Each was presented with a bronze plaque. Andrew W. Robertson, chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, was the speaker of honor.

If the next century of this city's growth and that of its industries requires new or improved transportation, changes in laws or financial systems, new information services or any conceivable type of support, the united effort of the men in this body should be able to bring it. Such was the conclusion of those who reviewed the results of the past century.

Through the sponsorship and encouragement of this organization this city built a railroad to save it from commercial decline when the Ohio River lost its top place as a traffic artery to the steam railroads in the late fifties. Then in recent years it brought all the railroads entering the city into one of the most modern union railway terminals in the world.

KATE SMITH SAYS:

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NIPPY DAYS call for energy food! Have Mueller's Spaghetti for satisfying, nourishing meals! Always tender, fresh and light. Mueller's Spaghetti cooks in *half* the time, bulks up more. Triple-sealed in sanitary, light-proof packages; made in an up-to-the-minute American factory. Recipes on every package. On frosty days serve spaghetti and cheese. A grand dish for meatless Fridays!

DeMolay Membership Gain Reported by Grand Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—At a two-day meeting of the Grand Council of the Order of DeMolay here, a total active membership of 89,113 was cited by Frank S. Land, the Secretary-General. Since 1934 there have been modest gains each year in membership, although losses previous to 1934 have not been recovered, he said. Initiation of 21,415 brought a net increase of 4,523 in 1938.

Ruled out of Italy by Signor Mussolini, when he first came to power, DeMolay now has no chapter in dictator-ruled States. "They have no place for a youth movement such as ours," officers said.

Acceptance of DeMolay in France and Australia the past year was emphasized through establishment of chapters in both places. "We are especially anxious to extend the boys' work to Scotland, Canada, and other parts of the British Empire, expand our chapters in Hawaii, the United States Navy, and France," the Grand Council announced.

Another point of expansion to which the Grand Officers turned their attention was to rural America. "Since approximately half of the young men between 15 and 21 live in small cities or on farms, no youth movement can reach its highest efficiency until these young men have been reached," they said.

Seven new members, including Alfred M. Landon, former Governor of Kansas, were elected to the Council, bringing its membership to 63. The others were: Andrew A. D. Rahn, Minneapolis, Imperial Potentate of the Shrine; Lloyd Johnson, Albuquerque, N. M.; Harold Koch, Director of Music at Henry Ford's Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Mich.; Dean Francis Eric Bloy, of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, Los Angeles; Judge Abit Nix, Athens, Ga., and Chris J. Nungesser, New Orleans.

Allan M. Wilson
Of Manchester, N. H., DeMolay's Grand Master

Approximately 200 Legion of Honor awards, given to men who were former DeMolays and who have achieved success in their fields of endeavor, were announced by Chandler C. Cohagen, Billings, Mont., Grand Master, who presided at the sessions. Degrees of Chevalier, for youths 18 or over, for "distinguished DeMolay labor," were awarded to 1065, he reported. Twenty-five were given the Honorary Legion of Honor award for service to the order.

Allan M. Wilson, Manchester, N. H., attorney and past Speaker of the House, was elected to succeed Mr. Cohagen as Grand Master. Mr. Wilson is a member of the North Supreme Council of Scottish Rite in New Hampshire. Other officers elected were:

Deputy Grand Master, Robert D. Williams, New York; Grand Senior Councilor, Elden E. DuRand, Louisville; and Grand Junior Counselor, Judge William J. Millard, Olympia, Wash. Medals of heroism were awarded to the following:

William Seymour Hammersley, Lake Geneva, Wis.; Ralph Lloyd Kipper, Ordway, Colo.; and George Ernest Kiesler, Waseca, Minn.

Wheeler Urges Keeping U. S. Out Of Foreign Web

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Congress and the American people are unalterably opposed to American intervention in any European war, according to Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, who today stands pledged that so long as he is in the United States Senate he will work and vote for American isolation.

Speaking at the 128th dinner of the Economic Club of New York at the Astor Hotel last night, Senator Wheeler held that an American adventure in Europe, instead of crushing dictatorship there, would end in a dictatorship here. President Roosevelt, he declared, had no moral or legal right to lead France and Great Britain to believe the United States would back them up if they went to war with the fascist powers.

Senator Wheeler's stand was taken in opposition to that of James P. Warburg, well known banker, who argued that the United States might remain neutral, but that its disruption of trade would bring a devastating depression. Therefore, he held, this country should adopt a policy toward Europe that would help prevent war.

Mr. Warburg suggested that the United States rearm extensively, warn the dictators that in threatening France and Britain they were threatening this nation, assure Britain and France that they could count on American support, but warn them that there would be no alliance; strengthen international trade relations, signify willingness to discuss disarmament and, finally, to refrain from any provocative comments on the internal affairs of other nations.

Declaring that it was necessary to enlighten Americans regarding the present situation, Mr. Warburg held that "if we pursue a realistic and courageous foreign policy, we can add immeasurably to the chances of avoiding the outbreak of hostilities and thus help to save not only the rest of the world, but ourselves from a catastrophe too horrible to contemplate."

John Foster Dulles, Counsel to the American Delegation at Versailles, defended the isolationist side with Senator Wheeler.

"As to individual liberty at home, no one, I think, could question the fact that were we to become involved in a general war this would, at least for the time being, disappear," he said. "Further, it is highly doubtful that we would readily regain the freedom we would lose."

Mr. Dulles added that the Roosevelt Administration had become a rigid defender of the status quo, and whereas France and Great Britain have shown evidence of realizing that some changes are inevitable and desirable, Washington's policy seemed to be to regain the power to make over again the mistakes committed at Versailles.

Referring to the present Neutrality Act, Senator Wheeler held that it had worked against the peaceful nations the American people wanted to help and that it should be changed.

"To what extent we should go in supporting the law introduced by Senator Pittman, I am not sure," he said, "because I haven't had a chance to thoroughly examine it, but I am quite sure that the Senate of the United States and the Congress will amend it in some particulars."

Senator Wheeler warned, however, against permitting such an export of arms and munitions as would gear American industry to armament manufacture, declaring that such a course would end in vast unemployment and depression.

Built by Touch

Gabriel Moulin

Blindcraft Exhibit
Cottage constructed of broom handles and rattan in Homes and Gardens Building of San Francisco Fair

Fair Keeps Crowds Coming By Special Days in Midseason

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.—Up to schedule so far in activity and attendance, the Golden Gate International Exposition shifts into second gear, to carry the Fair over the lean period between now and the first of June, when summer crowds will pour into town.

With total attendance well over 1,000,000 before the first month passed, the Fair's managers declare themselves well pleased. Next they have planned a series of civic days to honor the various cities as well as larger communities in the 11 western states—co-sponsors of the "Pageant of the Pacific" with California.

First of these gala fiesta days is set for April 29, to honor Los Angeles County.

The Publicity Director, Clyde M. Vandeburg, back from a series of Los Angeles meetings, foresees in Los Angeles County Day the "most colossal" fiesta the San Francisco Bay area has yet seen.

Special rail and bus fares are proposed for those in Southern California who wish to flock north, to try the hospitality of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, and Treasure Island.

The Los Angeles County and San Diego County building—a joint enterprise—will have special affairs for several days preceding the "L. A. Day." The display there has proved to be effective and popular for its originality, its color, and its presentation of the achievements of a section rich in history, industrial progress, and natural grandeur.

Other days are being planned for Seattle, Wash., for the State of Washington's Fiftieth Anniversary Jubilee, and for Portland, Ore. Before the summer is over, the States of Missouri, and Illinois, both of which are represented by buildings here, will have days dedicated to them.

Meanwhile, openings of foreign exhibits are drawing crowds. A stretch of bad weather lasting for about 10 days slowed down attendance, but with the thermometer again reaching from 75 to 79 degrees the "ideal Fair weather" is pulling throngs out to the Island.

Italy's official opening, New Zealand's, Argentina's gala preview, a quaint ceremony for the French Indo China pavilion, and a spectacular dropping of Brazilian soil over the Brazilian building from the air by Major Archimedes Cordiero of the Brazilian Air Corps, have been in the program of events.

The Gayway has mushroomed from a few concessions in the first week to two long avenues lined with every kind of gadget, curio, circus, sideshow, glamour-show, trinket shop and resturant, and it is still growing. Officialdom is pleased with the Gayway and the patronage it is receiving, because income from the concessions helps to bring financial reimbursement.

An extraordinary thrill to visitors were the take-offs and landings of three Pan American Airways 74-passenger clipper ships. The tests were made at the "Port of the Trade Winds" as one clipper prepared to leave for the East Coast via San Diego and the Gulf of Mexico, the second readied itself for its shakedown cruise to China, and the third returned from China and tested for its first regular passenger flight. All the ships appeared in the air at the same time, roaring close over the Exposition, the echo of their motors reverberating from the walls of the palaces and a golden setting sun glinting from their gray hulls.

Harrison Claims President Shows How to Cut Taxes

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Senator Pat Harrison, (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said today President Roosevelt had sent him data showing that taxes opposed by business could be eliminated if a flat 22 per cent levy were imposed on corporation income.

In a statement, Senator Harrison reiterated previous remarks that "it is my earnest and sincere desire to co-operate" with the Treasury in revising the tax structure to encourage business.

The Mississippian, who has opposed the Administration on some major issues, continued:

"With the foreign situation most delicate, and our own domestic problems demanding courage and requiring our united efforts, we cannot afford to have misunderstandings among ourselves, and, when differences arise—whether economic, fiscal or political—they must be harmonized to preserve and promote the general welfare of the country."

Senator Harrison's associates on the Committee said they interpreted this statement as a bid to President Roosevelt to join with Congressional tax authorities in seeking a general overhaul of the business tax structure.

[In recent statements the President has said that data regarding tax revision proposals was being prepared for Senator Harrison, but he has not divulged whether he would recommend specific changes in the existing structure.]

Senator Harrison emphasized that he had made no specific proposals for changing the tax structure.

He said, however, that the Treasury had advised him that if the present undistributed profits, capital stock, and excess profits taxes were eliminated and if other minor changes in the tax structure were effected it would bring a revenue loss of $234,000,000 which would have to be raised by other levies.

The proposed flat tax of 22 per cent, he added, would contain certain provisions to continue special favorable treatment to small corporations.

Why Pecora Gave Year Term To Davis, Light to Schoenhaus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—A careful weighing of the life records of J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis, lawyer for the "Dutch Schultz" racket, and "Big Harry" Schoenhaus, the pay-off agent, resulted in the lenient but markedly different sentences which today faced these two men who had turned State's evidence and testified at the trial of Tammany leader James J. Hines. Justice Ferdinand Pecora took into consideration in the case of each man the reasons for his coming into a life of crime, and the position in the Schultz racket which each man held.

These men, with George Weinberg, third of the Schultz lieutenants, indicted with Mr. Hines last summer, to plead guilty, furnished the body of evidence against the Tammany District leader. Weinberg, it will be recalled, committed suicide on the eve of the second Hines trial. Both Davis and Schoenhaus faced the maximum sentence of 27 years in prison on 12 felony counts and one of misdemeanor, as did the political overlord, since they were co-defendants with him in the indictment, but Davis got off with a year in the penitentiary on the misdemeanor, or conspiracy, count, and sentence was suspended on the felony counts, while Schoenhaus won a suspended sentence of all counts.

Reorganize Service to State

The Court exercised this clemency in recognition of the service to the State performed by these self-confessed key members of the ring at both trials of Mr. Hines.

In indicating his agreement with the jury at the second trial in General Sessions that their testimony had been of great value to the case of the people, Justice Pecora referred to the opportunity he had had to assay it as presiding jurist in the first trial last fall which ended in a mistrial.

While watching Schoenhaus on the stand, the Justice said, he had gained the impression that he had imperceptibly drifted into the paths of the underworld, partially as a result, perhaps, of the extreme poverty of his youth; that he had committed no crimes of violence—his work for the ring was that of a chief clerk who handled the "take" and pay-off in a routine way and whose figures and ledgers convinced the blue ribbon jury that Mr. Hines had been paid by the gang for protection—and that he possessed a high intelligence rating.

In withholding a heavy sentence, however, the Justice told Schoenhaus he must report to the probation officers every two weeks for two years and warned him to "take proper advantage of the indulgence being shown" him by the Court. The arm of the law was long, he reminded the defendant, and under the suspended sentence he could be brought back at any time for maximum punishment.

Davis Did Not Drift

Justice Pecora based his stiffer treatment of Davis on the belief that he did not drift into the Schultz combination "aimlessly, but by deliberate choice as a matter of business," and he sermonized the dapper little mouthpiece of the ring as one who had sought underworld contacts because he was not getting ahead financially fast enough in a legitimate way as a lawyer. Davis had enjoyed superior advantages in environment to Schoenhaus, the son of wretchedly poor Polish immigrants, and received a law school education, the Court continued. The Justice then reviewed the perjured testimony Davis had given in past trials, and his ranking importance in the policy racket operations, whereas Schoenhaus was never more than a tool of the ring he served, and, finally, Davis' disbarment by the Appellate Division.

In conclusion Justice Pecora voiced disbelief that the Davis testimony was an "act of contrition," but still this defendant had served the State and was entitled to consideration. The sentence of a year was then imposed, less the 170 days Davis already had been in jail during the preparation for the Hines trial, so that he actually has little more than six months to serve and, with 65 days a year off for good behavior, his total jail term need not be more than 130 days. The court ordered, however, that when he had completed his term, he must report to the probation officer for one year at two-week intervals.

As a result of his testimony, the underworld knows that it may no longer safely take in legal counsel as part of its schemes. No longer will it be safe for a political overlord to act as protector of a mob. No longer is it safe for political power to be abused.

Three Who Saved 400 Youths Get First Forest Fire Medals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—The first American forest fire medals for heroism were awarded here last night to Urban J. Post of Buffalo, Wyo.; Bert Sullivan of Cody, Wyo., and posthumously to Paul E. Tyrrell, of Oakland, Calif., who saved the lives of 400 CCC boys in the Blackwater fire of the Shoshone National Forest in 1937.

The awards were made at a dinner of the Amreican Forestry Association, launching a campaign of increased vigilance against forest fires.

Mr. Post received his medal in person, but Mr. Sullivan let it be known he would rather face a forest fire than the celebrities assembled for the banquet.

A painting by James Montgomery Flagg, from which approximately 1,000,000 posters will be struck off for the forest fire prevention campaign, was presented by the arist.

Estimating that some 169,000,000 acres of forests in the United States are still unprotected and work on many protected areas is "not so complete as it should be," Senator Robert A. Taft, (R) of Ohio, urged that the entire forest area of the Nation be protected, even at the expense of "other desirable but less necessary work."

Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia, called for enlarged Federal appropriations to safeguard the forests, pointed to the important part woodlands are playing in modern-day Southern economy. Ninety-seven per cent of the acreage destroyed by forest fires in 1937 was in the South, he said, and most of the fires were man-made.

Stanford Flyers Awarded

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stanford University received for the second time March 21 the Grover Loening Trophy awarded annually to the college flying club deemed to have the most outstanding record in aviation.

The University of Michigan was second, and the University of Minnesota, third. The award is offered by a New York airplane manufacturer.

N. J. Relief Frauds Charged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 23—A sweeping legislative inquiry into New Jersey municipal administration of relief looms today as a result of the disclosure of alleged wholesale conspiracy and fraud in the handling of jobless aid in West New York, Hudson County. Senator Homer Zink, (R) of Essex) said he would move when the legislature meets on Monday for a thorough investigation backed with broad power and sufficient funds for a complete job.

Evidence of alleged forgery, conspiracy, misrepresentation and fraud in West New York's relief administration was disclosed last night by Arthur Mudd, State Relief Director, who suspended the town from further State financial aid.

A preliminary report by Mr. Mudd's investigators charged in at least 18 instances names of persons no longer on relief were still used to distribute food orders to unknown individuals. Names of others, apparently self-supporting, were used in sending fuel, medical aid and other free assistance.

The investigators did not report names, but voiced strong belief that certain merchants of the municipality were parties to the illegal proceedings. No amount of relief funds misused was specified, but the report declared it would be "large."

Mr. Mudd's chief investigator, W. Gentry Hodgson, has already conferred with Hudson County authorities and the case has been referred to Assistant Prosecutor William Cahill. Mr. Mudd suggested a thorough investigation by the prosecutor's office, forwarding the report to Mayor Joseph Stilz, of West New York.

Prosecutor Daniel T. O'Regan said that six or seven employees of the relief office would be arraigned today on criminal complaints and that the charges of widespread fraud in the office would be presented to the Hudson County Grand Jury.

Mr. Cahill announced that Mayor Stilz had impounded all West New York relief records and made them available to the prosecutor's office.

"Sufficient evidence was found," Mr. Mudd said in his letter to Mayor Stilz, "that dishonesty in the administration of relief has been practiced for a considerable period on a widespread scale and there is no doubt that a conspiracy to defraud has been perpetrated by a group of your relief office employees and other persons in connivance with certain vendors."

La Guardia Seeks Pay Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—All judges, court officials and others in New York City whose incomes are protected by constitutional or statutory provisions have a letter from Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today asking that they take a voluntary 5 to 10 per cent cut in their salaries.

The Mayor is in the midst of budget paring and in his letter gave as the reason for the proposed cut the fact that he had never been confronted with a "more difficult" financial situation.

Although his letter is addressed only to officeholders whose salaries are regulated by statute, the Mayor indicates that a further move will be made to cut city salaries in order to trim about $62,000,000 from the $640,000,000 in requests submitted by city departments and thus bring the budget down to estimated revenue for 1939-'40.

"I am perfectly willing to reduce my salary by 10 per cent if I can get all in the higher brackets who are paid in whole or in part from the city's treasury to do likewise," the Mayor wrote. The La Guardia proposal is believed to be directed toward a 5 per cent cut for city employees earning more than $5,000 a year and a 10 per cent cut for those earning $10,000 or more. The Mayor's letter gave no indication of how much money would be saved by salary cuts.

Court workers are expected to turn a cold shoulder toward the proposal. There has been a continual battle between the Executive and the Judicial departments of the City Government on court salaries ever since Mr. La Guardia took over the Mayoralty desk, the Mayor charging court salaries were "wasteful."

The first backfire from the Mayor's letter came today from Justice Charles B. McLaughlin of the Supreme Court, who denounced the salary retrenchment scheme as "political hypocrisy." Justice McLaughlin declared the Mayor was pinching pennies from city salaries while giving "millions" to the Park Department for parkways and other "luxuries."

Only One Shipbuilder Bids For New Aircraft Carrier

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Newport News, Va., Shipbuilding and Drydock Company submitted the only offer to the Navy March 22 for construction of a new 23,000-ton aircraft carrier, the Hornet.

This offer was $31,800,000 on an adjusted price basis, providing for adjustment in the cost in accordance with fluctuations in wage and material price levels. The Newport News firm offered to complete the work in 34 months. The vessel is the last aircraft carrier authorized under the current expansion program.

West Virginia Court Limits Land Seizure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—When the business of "beautifying" a roadside ties in with the utilitarian purposes of preventing highway deterioration, the West Virginia Road Commission can condemn the necessary land.

The West Virginia Supreme Court has so held in an opinion, which said:

"We do not say acquisition of land by condemnation, to be used solely in the roadside, is warranted under our statute.

"But, if the land to be taken is necessary in the more practical matter of sloping cuts and fills so as to guard against erosion and other natural forces . . . the planting of shrubs and vines which would tend to beautify the slopes, as well as prevent erosion, becomes a secondary, if not immaterial, matter, and need not be considered in determining the main issue."

The matter came up because the Commission wanted to cut slopes and plant vines along a stretch of U S Route 19 in Lewis County. Owners of the land objected.

Charitable Groups Unite in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Community Service Society of New York is the name which the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Charity Organization Society have decided upon in their negotiations for formal consolidation, it was announced March 22. The two long-established groups are already working together, but to be legal their consolidation needs the formal approval of the State Board of Welfare, the State Commissioner of Education and a Justice of the State Supreme Court and the filing of a certificate of incorporation. These steps are expected to be completed within a month.

The new organization joins the activities of the separate bodies and will spend about $2,800,000 annually for family relief service, health work, care of the aged and educational activities, it was said. Under consolidation both groups will maintain their full staffs and officers of the Community Service Society will be elected soon after unification has been approved.

Statue for Goethals

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House approved March 22 a $155,000 appropriation to erect a statue to the late Maj. Gen. George Washington Goethals who was in charge of construction of the Panama Canal. The statue will be erected at the eastern end of the Canal.

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Export Goods of Czech Areas To Carry 'Made in Germany'

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, March 23 (AP)—Newspapers today notified manufacturers that products for export to the United States must be marked "Made in Germany" because of establishment of a German protectorate over the Bohemian and Moravian regions of Czecho-Slovakia.

The newspaper notices said this was a new regulation made by the United States, but offered no further explanation.

New anti-Jewish measures, meanwhile, were ordered.

The Moravian Civil Administration forbade the sale, renting, or offering as a gift any Jewish-owned real estate. Jews feared this was the first step toward State control of their property. A previous order carried the same provisions for Jewish-owned commercial enterprises.

The Central Organization of Prague Industrialists decided that Jews no longer could be officers or committee members of the group. Seven Jewish members resigned.

Among them was Oscar Federer, who until last week was General Director of the Witkowitz iron works at Mährisch-Ostrau.

Opposition in Quebec

MONTREAL (CP)—A telegram expressing "absolute opposition" of Quebec Province to Canadian participation in a foreign war was sent March 22 to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King by representatives of a group of French-Canadian societies after an "emergency meeting."

The telegram said delegates to the meeting were "alarmed" at declarations March 20 of the Prime Minister, the Opposition Leader, Dr. Robert J. Manion, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario and a resolution introduced into the Ontario Legislature, and added they considered "all expressions of solidarity with London on European affairs extremely dangerous to national unity and contrary to Canadian interests and to the country's free status."

The message was signed by the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal, La Ligue d'Action Nationale, Catholic Farmers' Union, French-Canadian Young Patriots, Canadian Confederation of Catholic Workers, and other Roman Catholic organizations.

Rumania Apologizes

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 23 (AP)—The Rumanian Government apologized to German authorities yesterday for the behavior of a movie audience of diplomats and high officials who hissed a newsreel of Adolf Hitler March 21.

The demonstration occurred at a gala show arranged by the Rumanian Air and Marine Ministry.

When the booing started, the German Minister arose and walked stiffly from the theater. The Rumanian Foreign Office told him that it could not control the conduct of diplomats and the others, but that it regretted that such a demonstration occurred at a function sponsored by a Government Department.

Rift in Polish Neutrality

WARSAW, March 23 (AP)—Small groups of Socialists held anti-German demonstrations in the central streets of Warsaw last night while the Government took measures to observe an apparent neutrality in Europe's power politics brought close to Poland's doors by the German annexation of Memel.

Police took special precautions to protect the German and Italian embassies. Four weeks ago they had to use rubber truncheons to protect the German Embassy when demonstrating students manifested impatience with the treatment of Poles in Danzig by Nazis and shouted their approval of Italy, Germany's axis partner.

Stanislas Larckiewicz, former Deputy and prominent Polish publicist who for many years favored close co-operation between Poland and Germany, was arrested. Last fall he changed his views and had published numerous articles recently on Poland's position in Europe.

Warsaw also arranged for three days of air defense exercises starting today. The program was announced several weeks ago.

Czech Parade in New York

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—A mass parade protesting Germany's annexation of Czecho-Slovakia has been arranged here for Saturday.

The Council to Combat Nazi Invasion said that representatives of 350 organizations with a combined membership of 500,000 persons would participate. The Council said 250,000 would march in the parade.

The demonstration will be sponsored by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Thomas Mann, exiled German writer; Monsignor John A. Ryan, President of Catholic University, and Tom Mooney, labor leader.

Grand Marshals include Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress; United States Representatvie Vito Marcantonio (ALP) of New York; Dr. Gerald Machacek, President of the United Czecho-Slovak Societies; Lawrence Tibbett, opera baritone, and Frederic March, stage and film actor.

Poles Move Rail Stock

DANZIG FREE CITY, March 23 (AP)—All available rolling stock of the Polish Railway Administration in Danzig and Gdynia was being hurriedly withdrawn today from both cities, leading some observers to believe that Polish troop movements were impending.

The withdrawal of freight and passenger cars and locomotives recalled similar activity during the September crisis. Informed circles here expected large-scale troop movements in the Polish Corridor.

Norway Calls Recruits

OSLO, Norway, March 23 (AP)—Norway, in the face of growing tension in Northern Europe, decided today to double the number of its naval recruits. Recruits who have completed their training were ordered to remain in service. New recruits begin duty April 1, doubling the number on active service.

Montreal Consulate Kept

MONTREAL, March 23 (CP)—Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek, Consul-General for Czecho-Slovakia in Canada, has refused to yield his Consulate here to representatives of Germany, he disclosed yesterday.

'Dear America: We Britons Want to Be Friends With You'

Topical

A Corresponding Secretary's Task Is Hard Except When He Has Four Helpers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLAUGHTON, England—For a schoolboy, letter-writing cannot always be classed among the most interesting occupations, at least while there are hills waiting to be tramped and football waiting to be played. But this particular letter is an exception. And a very important exception.

For Master Ian McKie, corresponding secretary of Trinity Presbyterian Sunday School, Claughton, Cheshire, is penning a letter which it is hoped will have a profund impression in the cement of Anglo-American friendship. And his four chums are hanging around to make sure that the corresponding secretary does not forget to dot all the "i's" and cross all the "t's."

The boys of Trinity Sunday School are writing to the boys of St. Mark's Sunday School, Brooklyn, New York, as part of a novel correspondence scheme which they have begun and which they hope to extend to other Sunday Schools in Cheshire.

The boys hope that ultimately every Sunday School in Britain will correspond with one in America. It has also been planned that when a boy leaves school he shall still continue writing to another American boy who has also left, so that the friendship shall go on.

Reich-Lithuanian Pact Bars War

BERLIN, March 23 (AP)—A five-point nonaggression agreement providing for immediate evacuation by Lithuania of the little fringe of Baltic territory on the Niemen River and for the economic needs of the Baltic State was reached between Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and a Lithuanian delegation which came to negotiate details of the transfer of territory.

The declared purpose of the nonaggression pact was "to strengthen" the decisions taken by Lithuania and Germany and to safeguard friendly relations between them.

It pledged the two countries neither to fight each other nor to support any third power attacking either of them.

A free port at Memel was assured Lithuania, who originally seized the territory by force in 1923 in order to provide itself with an outlet to the Baltic Sea.

Administering Plan

Commissioners are to be appointed to carry out details in handing over the administration of affairs in the 1,099-square-mile district.

Herr von Ribbentrop immediately dispatched a telegram to Reichsführer Hitler, riding the high seas on the battleship Deutschland toward Memel, telling him that an agreement completing annexation of Memelland, with its 150,000 population, largely German, had been signed.

The negotiations, a communiqué said, led to a solution "regulating the reunion of Memelland with the German Reich and creating the preconditions for future good neighborly relations between the two countries."

The article dealing with a Memel free harbor declared German port authorities and a company to be formed principally with Lithuanian capital were to reach an agreement on a 99-year lease of port facilities.

The Lithuanian company is to be called the Memel Harbor Company (Memeler Hafengesellschaft).

Problems Pending

Other matters still to be agreed upon include: delineation of the free district, methods of making traffic by water, highway, and rail between Lithuania and the free zone easy, and regulation of tax questions affecting Lithuanian boats in Memel territory.

The Lithuanian representatives arrived in Berlin by airplane to begin their negotiations on details of the surrender of the territory, over which they had exercised sovereignty since 1924, just 2½ hours after Reichsführer Hitler had left for Swinemuende to board the battleship for a triumphal entry among his newly won German citizens.

The negotiations, it was emphasized, had progressed in a "friendly spirit."

The agreement was signed by Herr von Ribbentrop, the Lithuanian Foreign Minister Jouzas Urbsys, and Col. Kazsis Skirpa, the Lithuanian Minister to Berlin.

Lithuania Calls Reserves

KAUNAS, Lithuania, March 23 (AP)—The Lithuanian Government called up reserve units today to replace gaps in the Army caused by release of Memel conscripts—who passed under German jurisdiction with surrender of the Memel territory by Lithuania yesterday. The number of reserves called was not announced.

[The Lithuanian Army and Air Corps numbered approximately 24,000 men last year, and reserve forces then available were put at 52,000 men. The lost Memel territory has a total population of 150,000.]

The German conscripts released from the Lithuanian Army entrained for Memel this morning.

The Government kept in force a state of emergency, a form of martial law, declared yesterday immediately after the announcement that the 1,099-square-mile territory, which had been German before the World War, had bee nreturned to the Reich.

Some Jewish refugees arrived here but Nazi storm troopers who entered Memel yesterday were said to have stopped a great many with an order that no one could leave the territory.

The Lithuanian Finance Ministry temporarily suspended payments to bank depositors seeking to withdraw funds. A directorate headed by Willie Bertuleit, assistant to the Memel Nazi chief, Dr. Ernst Neumann, took over the Memel Government from Lithuanian officials.

Map of Past or Future?

BERLIN, March 23 (AP)—An interesting map, published by Das Schwarze Korps, organ of Reichsführer Hitler's Elite black-uniformed SS guards, appeared on news stands here today.

The map showed Germany's eastern frontiers "at the time of the greatest unfolding of German power" between 1,250 and 1,400, when Germany held sway over lands as far north as Courland, Livland, and Estonia—roughly what is now Memel, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

Army Planes to Hide In a Mountain of Stone?

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Robert L. Carden wants to sell Uncle Sam a mountain—a solid stone mountain.

Carden said he wrote Secretary of War Woodring pointing out the virtues of near-by House Mountain as an army plane hangar.

"In an ordinary hangar one bomb could destroy a whole flock of planes," he argued. "Bombing House Mountain would be like pouring water on a duck's back."

Himmler Takes Charge

MEMEL (AP)—The German Chief of Secret Police, Heinrich Himmler, took charge of arrangements for the welcome to Reichsführer Hitler March 23.

As the excited populace of the Baltic seaport awaited the Chancellor, coming across the Baltic aboard the pocket battleship Deutschland, Herr Himmler took over the Victoria Hotel for headquarters.

His job primarily was to assure Herr Hitler's security.

[Six guests already in the hotel were allowed to use only the back stairs and were searched upon leaving or entering the building, Reuters, British news agency, reported.]

How They 'Agreed' on Memel

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 23

The text of the German agreement with Lithuania regarding the Memel territory reads:

The German Reichschancellor and the President of the Republic of Lithuania decided to regulate the reunion of the Memel territory with the Reich through treaty, in order to clarify therewith pending questions between Germany and Lithuania and thus to open the way for a friendly formation of relations between the two lands.

For this purpose the German Reichschancellor named as Plenipotentiary the Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs, Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop; and the President of the Republic of Lithuania, Foreign Minister Herr Juozas Urbsys, and the Minister in Berlin, Herr Kazys Skirpa.

After an exchange of their powers of attorney, which were found in good and proper form, they agreed on the following provisions:

Article 1. The Memel territory, cut off from Germany by Treaty of Versailles, is reunited with the German Reich effective today.

Article 2. The Memel territory is to be evacuated immediately by Lithuanian military and police forces. The Lithuanian Government will take care that the territory is left in orderly condition through the evacuation.

Both sides will name commissioners so far as it will prove necessary who are able to carry out the handing over of administration not held in the hands of the autonomous authorities of the Memel territory.

Regulation of the rest of the questions resulting from the exchange of state sovereignty, especially economic and financial questions, questions of officials as well as of citizenship, are reserved for special agreement.

Article 3. In order to make allowance for her economic needs a Lithuanian free port zone will be established for Lithuania in Memel. Details will be expressly regulated in accordance with directions of an enclosure attached to this agreement.

Article 4. In order to strengthen their decision and to safeguard the friendly development of relations between Germany and Lithuania, both sides assume the obligation neither to proceed against one another by force nor to support an attack from a third side against one of the two sides.

Article 5. This agreement becomes effective upon signature. In witness whereof the plenipotentiaries of both sides sign this treaty, prepared double in double original in the German and in the Lithuanian languages.

Japanese Favor Neutrality in Any War in Europe

TOKYO, March 23 (AP)—The Japanese "Inner Government," composed of five key Cabinet Ministers, was reported today to have agreed informally upon a policy of neutrality in event of a European war.

The five Ministers, headed by Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, conferred for five hours Wednesday night. A formal decision was not made, but it was understood authoritatively that the majority was strongly opposed to voluntary Japanese participation in the event a European war should break out.

The "Inner Government" is composed of Baron Hiranuma, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, War Minister Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata.

Japanese-Italian Pact

TOKYO (AP)—Japan and Italy March 23 concluded a cultural treaty stipulating an exchange of cultural works through natural science, art, music, literature, the theater, photography, and radio.

The pact is similar to one signed by Japan and Germany last Nov. 25.

[Italy, Germany, and Japan are the principal members of the Anti-Comintern accord, providing for exchanges of police information on international Communism.]

Earthquake Near Border, Rumanians Cry: 'War!'

BUDAPEST (AP)—Earth shocks in the region near the Rumanian frontier threw thousands of civilians and some of the soldiers massed on the borders into a short-lived panic today.

Excited villagers, thinking war had begun with a near-by bombardment, leaped from their beds and ran into the streets seeking safe places. Some rushed into cellars. Order was restored after a short time and reports from the region said the earthquake had caused but slight damage.

Britain Decides to Liquidate Spanish Nonintervention Work

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Great Britain announced yesterday it would liquidate the 26-nation Spanish nonintervention Committee, dismissing both land and sea observers.

It took the decision after Germany and Italy informed the Earl of Plymouth, Chairman of the Committee, that they would no longer contribute to its support.

Soviet Russia withdrew March 3 from the Committee, which was formed Sept. 9, 1936, to keep foreign arms and men from reaching either faction in the Spanish civil war through a patrol of the seas and inspection of land frontiers.

PARIS, March 23 (AP)—Spanish Republican sources said March 21 the Madrid National Defense Council had asked Nationalist Gen. Francisco Franco to permit evacuation of several hundred leftist leaders as its only condition to an immediate surrender.

These sources said the list of those whom it was sought to evacuate before General Franco occupies the central zone of Spain had been cut to hundreds from an original figure of 5,000.

German-Slovak Pact Signed

BERLIN, March 23 (AP)—A treaty concluded today between Germany and Slovakia provides that Slovakia retains its status of an "autonomous sovereign state."

Germany establishes no formal protectorate over the region, as it did in the case of Bohemia and Moravia, but agrees to protect it in case of any attack from any side whatsoever.

Slovakia, whose secession from Czecho-Slovakia last week brought on the collapse of that war-born Republic, will have its own Foreign Minister and have diplomatic representatives abroad, according to the treaty.

The German-Slovak Treaty provides also that Slovakia will have its own currency, posts and telegraphs.

It is considered more probable that Hungary would prefer to preserve good relations with both Germany and Poland for the present, and so intends to postpone any crusade against Rumania.

The recovery of Transylvania from Rumania is, of course, an essential part of Hungary's ideals, but the time has apparently not been set. It is reported that the Rumanian Army on Hungary's frontier is very strong, and a Hungarian attack without Germany's help is considered excluded.

So far no such close German-Hungarian military alliance has been formed as to make such a campaign probable.

Border 'Rectification'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, March 23—The marked improvement in Hungaro-German relations, which has now become evident, coincides with circumstantial reports that Hungary has been given permission to rectify its northeastern boundary with Slovakia by occupying a strip of territory allegedly inhabited by Ruthenians and Hungarians.

[Associated press dispatches said the Slovakian Government today protested to Hungary against the entry of Hungarian troops into Slovakia and drew a reply that the vague status of the boundary was responsible.]

In absence of official confirmation—Government circles refuse to comment—exact details are difficult to obtain, but it appears to be true that Hungarian troops are already marching into the area concerned. This action, in contrast with the wilder reports now current, is stated here to be practically confined to a small strip of 15 to 20 kilometers (about 9 to 12 miles) wide along the border between Slovakia and the new Hungarian Province of Ruthenia.

Observers here find it hard to appraise the exact meaning of this more friendly attitude of Germany toward Hungary. Some consider it preparation for action against Rumania, though they feel that this is not on the program for the immediate future.

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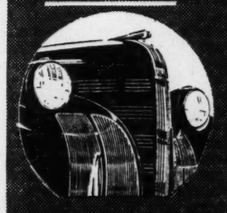

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Chalet in the Forest

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter One

The man was wearing a leather helmet, crushed and stained by all weathers, a short white jacket buttoned across the chest, and trousers of dark olive-green gathered in at the ankle. Very tall he was, and he walked with a stoop.

How little could Michael foresee, how little have imagined, when he chanced to set eyes on this fellow in the square, in what bitter circumstances they were destined to come face to face!

As he sat resting himself in the sun, watching the peasants' carts pass on their errands, hearing their drivers exchanging greetings in their strange tongues, then lifting his gaze from the gilded spire of the church to the distant sky-line cloaked in pine-forests, there passed through his thoughts the incidents that had brought him to this little Alpine town at the foot of the mountains.

"Deep in one of the forests there," his father had told him "hidden among the trees, Michael, is a little house, or a chalet as they call it, which belongs to me but has long stood unoccupied. For all I know it may have tumbled down now."

Michael's eyes had kindled. "Yes?" he had prompted. Mr. Ennis watched him and smiled. "Your holidays are before you," he went on, "and you are something of a naturalist."

"Yes?" Michael had repeated, with suppressed eagerness.

A Mysterious Mission

His father had contemplated the boy's strong limbs, his vigorous frame, his splendid shoulders and chest and looking into his steady, grey eyes, had said,

"Well, for a lad of your years, you are extraordinarily well built, and I've done my best to teach you to be self-reliant."

At that point Mr. Ennis had paused again, very provokingly, while Michael did his best to fight down impatience.

"Are you curious to know what I'm driving at?"

It was Michael who smiled now. But he held his tongue, knowing that nothing would hurry his father.

"I am making up my mind, Michael."

"Yes, sir," breathed the boy.

"What do you say to crossing the seas and seeking out that queer house of mine in the forest? It's a famous place, is that forest, for flora and fauna, so if you find the house at all habitable you can stay there a bit, persuading one of the peasants, perhaps, to look after you. Would you like to rough it in that way? Rather fun, eh?"

"I'd enjoy it more if you shared it with me!" exclaimed Michael, excitedly.

"I know. But I can't possibly get away. So you must go on my behalf. Take a good look round, Michael, and see if there's anything to be done with the house. Find out quietly, if you can, whether perhaps I can sell it. It is very remote. Let me know if the forest has been cleared at all."

In this strange manner had Michael come over the water, to penetrate to the very heart of the mountains and find himself among that brave, hardy race that tended their flocks on the slopes when the summer was green and patiently defied the rigors of winter.

Climbing With the Eagles

That night at the little inn, where he had made his first halt, he had enquired if they knew of the "Nest On the Summit" the name his father had told him, by which the house went. They shook their heads, and eyed one another enquiringly. Presently a woodcutter, whom they consulted, exclaimed,

"But surely the young stranger means the House in the Forest? 'Tis thus that we have called it for many a day now. The House in the Forest. But, so! There are none that dwell anywhere nigh it. It stands very deep in the trees. It is dark," and making a sign of alarm, he had explained to Michael, who understood only with difficulty, that few of the foresters would pass within reach of it.

"Who owns it, then?" Michael enquired, very cautious that no word of his mission escaped him.

The other shrugged his shoulders.

"Originally it belonged to a daughter of the mountains who gave her hand in marriage to a stranger from England. It passed to that Englishman, I have heard, on her marriage."

Only faintly could Michael remember his mother.

"Has nobody lived in it all this time?" he asked.

"No one! Nor have any approached it, excepting the foxes which bark in the forest by night, and descend to the farms on the slopes lower down for their meat."

"But how does one climb to the house?"

"Ask of the eagles," the man replied derisively. "Their eyes alone will disclose that desolate dwelling to you." And cracking his fingers he went away muttering.

But Michael refused to be daunted. There was never mountain yet, he told himself, without its tracks, nor ever a towering forest beyond tread of foot. Where one had built in the years gone by, others could follow. So at daybreak, with his heavy rucksack well stocked, he took his bearings and set off along the valley for the spot where the nearest ascent of the mountain began. And as he went he was thinking of the woodcutter, and wondering whether the fellow was trying to frighten him—was trying to play on his fears, for some obscure reason.

And thereupon he experienced another sensation, a feeling of being terribly far from home and out of touch with anybody who cared for him. The mighty mountain loomed above him in silent grandeur, and beneath its summits of ice and snow, the dark forests lay, tier after tier of pine trees, not one branch stirring, so strangely still was the air.

Crows for Company

He tried to shake off this feeling of utter loneliness as he ascended, having found the track. Here he passed a farm where the hay was being made, and his spirits rose with the sense of company. The haymakers waved and shouted a greeting to him as he passed, and he shouted back. Then he came to a thick clump of larches, and thus up and up to the sweet grass and shepherds' huts.

It was twelve o'clock. A great sun shone. He felt happier. Unstrapping his water-flask, he gave himself a halt, while a number of cows, with inquisitiveness of their kind, drew near to look him over and ask what he did there.

"I jolly well hope you'll know me the next time!" he informed them.

When presently he reached the first forest tier, the afternoon heat was beating down with full force, but once beneath the long and winding aisles of the trees, he climbed up strongly till he came out into the open once more, only to plunge into the pines again by a track fringed with mosses and maidenhair ferns and much wild growth. Then striking off to the right to avoid a deep gorge where a torrent from the summits tumbled and roared, he found the forest anew and paused to take breath, recalling that, according to his father's directions, he must now be somewhere in the vicinity of the lonely house.

It was very silent here. Except for the dark trees there was no sign of life. There was no call of birds, no twittering among the branches, the carpet of fir-cones barely echoed his feet.

Presently he came upon a sunny bowlder close to the track, the only patch of sunlight that had penetrated the foliage, convincing him that he could not be far from the clearing in which the house stood. He had reasoned correctly for, as he went pushing on, of a sudden the mighty trees grew smaller and smaller, then parted to reveal a roof of grey slate and a stumpy, stone chimney.

But what was smoke doing, coming out of that chimney?

(To be continued next Thursday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

What was smoke doing, coming out of that chimney?

Lustre in Minerals

"Today we shall find out about lustre," said Father. "You remember that last week we looked through a bit of rock crystal which was transparent. Now, in my hand I have a small piece of galena. You will notice that it reflects light, too, but in quite a different way. It has a shine and it is this property that the mineralogist calls 'lustre.'" The amateur mineralogists—Father, Mother, Peter and John—had met for their next Saturday afternoon study of minerals they had found in field trips last summer.

"Don't you think the rock crystal has a shine, too, Father?" asked Peter. "The crystals we found last summer at Herkimer County, the Little Falls diamonds, shone like glass."

Father nodded agreement.

"You are a bit ahead of my story," he said, "but as long as you have brought this point up I shall go into it. . . .

"The lustre of the rock crystal which you mention is the most common of several kinds of non-metallic lustre and it is known as vitreous lustre. You see, the name vitreous comes from the Latin word 'vitrum' which means glass. A piece of broken glass would fall into this category, yet some of the massive varieties of quartz, like flint and jasper, are not vitreous at all. Can either of you boys think of other minerals, not metallic, which have a lustre?"

Shiny and Greasy

Both Peter and John thought for a long, long moment.

"Asbestos," cried Peter at last. "It shines and feels so greasy."

"Talc does, too," cried small John. "And, oh, chalk that we use in school is greasy—but not very shiny."

"Fine," Father agreed. "Now, what else? You use a lustrous substance to play your violin, Peter. And by the way, John, chalk is called earthy or dull lustre—Dull, because it has no sheen, and earthy because it can be easily broken."

"I use rosin for my violin," said Peter slowly. "But that doesn't seem to belong to this group."

"Maybe not, but it does belong," said Father. "Rosin, such as you use for your violin, is a fossil substance just as amber is. It has a waxy lustre and it falls into the class of non-metallic minerals, under the heading of greasy lustre. Others in this class are serpentine, our old friend, and sulphur.

"Can't you think of other minerals that shine?"

"Diamonds," John exclaimed in an important voice. "They look something like glass."

"But the diamond is much brighter, it has a brilliant lustre known as adamantine. I think, however, the hardness of the diamond is an even more important characteristic, which we shall talk about another day," answered Father. "I am surprised that neither of you have mentioned the metallic minerals which have considerable lustre."

Metallic Minerals

"Like gold?" put in Mother mildly, in order to help.

"Yes, like gold," replied Father. "But now you have made it too easy. Come on, boys, name some other stones that fall into this class."

"Silver," cried John.

"Copper and lead," put in Peter.

"Lead is galena," added John wisely,—"tin."

"Aluminum," said Peter.

"Fine. Dandy," Father praised them both. "And you will notice as you look at the specimens that the metallic minerals have a peculiar brilliant sort of shine. Sometimes they seem a bit tarnished, but a fresh new surface always shows the same lustre.

"Now, for your future study, I am going to let you in on a little secret. All minerals with a metallic lustre are opaque. Do you remember what that means?"

"Yes," replied Peter. "No light passes through them."

"Right," said Father. "Now let us have a little review. What is the first thing about a mineral that attracts the eye?"

"The color," cried John, eager to show that he remembered.

"And then?" encouraged Father.

"Then, look to see if it is transparent—transparent or opaque," continued Peter slowly.

"And today we have learned to divide minerals into classes," added Father. "We can recognize the metallic lustre of opaque metals, and the nonmetallic. Now we have three important physical properties of minerals in general. Can you think what else we must look for?"

"The shape," suggested Peter.

Shape Tells a Tale

"Mineralogists call it 'structure,'" said Father. "Yes, we must study the structure of the rock. Then we must test for hardness or softness. All these tests are most important in determining just what mineral we have discovered on a field trip.

"For instance, the color of a metallic mineral is more uniform than that of a nonmetallic and so we use color as a safer guide with the metallic minerals, than with others."

"I read something interesting about color the other day," put in Mother. "You know very often we read about garnet-red being a fashionable color for a gown. A mineralogist would never use the term garnet-red, because he knows, through his study of rocks, that few minerals vary as much in color as the garnet does. The thing that amazes me in the rocks is that very often the external color is not really the true color at all."

"Only experiment can bring these points to light," explained Father. "And now we are laying the foundation knowledge which will gradually lead us to those experiments. But first we must learn more about the properties of the minerals themselves. We shall find out more about them next Saturday afternoon."

Janet P. Johl

First Day of Spring

She has come!
Without the blessing of a friendly sun
or of shining azure skies,
she has come.
With the long, white sweep of rain
falling before her deep blue eyes. . . .
but . . . she has come!

MILDRED NICKERSON

Pandora Charms Her Audiences

"Look at the big Teddy Bear!" a mother exclaimed, lifting her small son to see the greatly prized giant panda at the Bronx Zoological Park. The boy looked and saw the now almost half grown "Pandora," watching with her black circled eyes the semi-circle of people who stood around gazing at her.

Pandora is valuable not only because she is a very attractive animal with a good disposition; she is a very rare animal as well—perhaps one of the rarest animals in the world today.

A Varied Menu

Ask her keeper about her food, and he will tell you that she is fed as systematically as a modern baby. On the wall of a neat room near by, Pandora's feeding formula is tacked up. Among the foods it lists are: one large egg; one tablespoon of fish liver oil; two spoons of honey; juice of four oranges; and cooked cereal. This explodes the early belief that the panda will eat only bamboo.

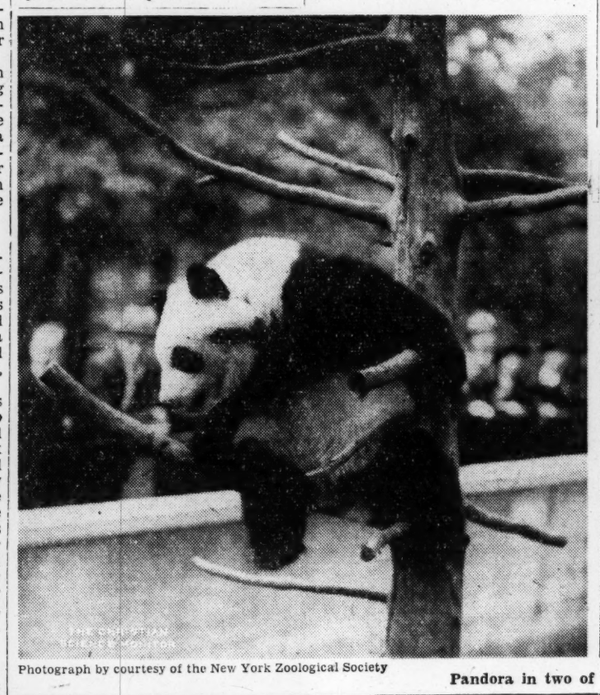
Pandora, in fact, has never refused any food offered her, according to her keeper, and now weighs 120 pounds. Indeed, so well is she thriving on this diet and the care given her, that he said he expected she would reach almost the maximum weight of a full-grown panda—about 300 pounds—next year.

Pandora arrived in New York last summer, after traveling 10,000 miles from her home in the high mountains of Tibet and making the trip across the American continent by airplane.

Only Two in America

Pandora is the third giant panda to come to America. About two years ago, Mrs. Ruth Harkness won the distinction of being the first person to bring out of the wild jungle territory of Tibet a live giant panda—a baby one. When the little creature weighed only two pounds, Mrs. Harkness named it Su Lin, a Chinese name, which, translated into English means "a little bit of something cute." Su Lin was put into the Brookfield Zoo, Chicago, but did not thrive. Another giant panda, sent from Tibet to Chicago, is living there now and shares with Pandora the distinction of being one of the only two animals of this species in America.

The first giant panda known to civilization was discovered 70 years ago by a wandering French missionary in Tibet, who arranged with natives to bring him a specimen of the animal they called "the white bear." The animal turned out to be black and white, with black circles about the eyes that won it, for a long time, the name of spectacled bear. It has a general likeness to a small brown bear; the cat-like feet, shoulders, legs, small ears and eyes are black.



Photograph by courtesy of the New York Zoological Society

Pandora in two of her favorite poses

Who Wants to Compete?

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age, and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts.

The contest starts at once and manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of March 31 will be considered as entries for this month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

Spring Clean Your Camera

Spring cleaning is in the air so, photographers, remember to include your camera. Cameras, like most things, need special attention at this time of the year in order that they may be ready for the busy summer season, so start away and do your work thoroughly.

Dust is the photographer's public enemy number one. It must be got rid of at all costs. Open the camera, and take off its back—if it comes off. In any case, open it so that you can get at the back of the lens. Cameras, of course, are of many different types, but roughly we can divide them into those with leather bellows and those without.

Dust the inside of the camera with a good, soft paint brush, making sure that the brush can be guaranteed not to shed its hairs, for these will cause trouble. I have found a dry perfume-spray useful for blowing dust out of tight places. Never blow through the mouth, for breath is moist and leaves a mist on the back of the lens.

Wipe the Lens

In cleaning the inside of the camera, do not interfere with the shutter, and never try to oil it. Test its action on all the different speeds through the back of the camera, and if it sticks at all, take it to a camera shop to be repaired. The lens should be wiped clean, both front and back, with a soft linen handkerchief.

While cleaning, test your bellows for pin holes. Take the camera into a dark closet, and hold a lighted electric torch inside it. Place a dark cloth—a coat will do—over the hand holding the torch, so that the only light is inside the camera. If you see points of light shining through the bellows, you will know that there is a minute hole there. You can either take the camera to a shop to be fixed up, or you can cover the hole neatly with a small piece of black sticking plaster. This will do the trick, but if you have to apply several patches, it will not look very well.

When the Black Flakes

Whilst examining your camera, make sure that the black has not flaked off the inside, leaving pale patches. If it has, you should paint these places over with a dead black to prevent the reflection of light, and consequent fogging of your pictures. A good dead black may be made from ivory black, mixed into a paste with Japanners gold size.

Every effort should be made to keep the camera clean. Wipe the lens frequently, especially in damp weather, or when there have been considerable changes of temperature, but treat it gently, always using a piece of soft linen or silk.

To avoid dust, keep the camera in its case when not in use, and wipe it out frequently. Every time a spool is put in or taken out, bits of wood-dust are apt to settle on ledges and in corners. Your soft paint brush will soon chase these out, and you will have pictures free from white specks or black spots.

A. C.

More About the Contest

By Peter White

Well, how are the contest manuscripts coming along? There are still eight days more to go—after today—before we shall have to decide on the winners of the March prizes. I hope lots of you, girls and boys, are getting ready to send in your letters or essays before the end of the month—the more the merrier. I always believe, myself, in getting off to a good start—especially when there is a pot of honey in question.

From some of the manuscripts that have come in already, I notice that a few of you have overlooked the second paragraph of the announcement of the contest, explaining what subjects may be chosen for your letters or essays. Read it now, in the announcement that appears in another column on this page. You will see that you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages, or about any books you have read that have been reviewed on either of the pages.

If any of you have already sent in

a paper on other topics, there is still time to write another and send it in before the end of March.

I hope you notice that we are starting a new serial story today—"The Chalet in the Forest," by Gunby Hadath. It will have ten installments; I have read the first four chapters, and I can tell you that they are very exciting. The scene is laid in eastern Europe, but the location is not identified exactly.

"Although real forest, Alpine, and frontier scenery is used in the story," the author wrote to tell us when he offered us the manuscript, "no country and no place is identified by name—so it might be anywhere."

Well, we wait to hear what you girls and boys think of it!

We still welcome letters, too, telling us what you thought of "Five Bushel Farm," by Elizabeth Coatsworth—our last serial which ended on February 23rd. That story has now been published in book form.

In these chats with you girls and boys, I seem never to have time to talk about anything except the junior pages. I must try to do better in future, but today I simply must stop and go to the Flower Show.

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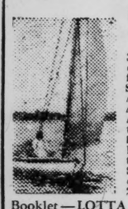
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British Monarchs Honor Lebruns At Gala Opera Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 23 — King George VI and Queen Elizabeth last night entertained President Lebrun of the French Republic and Mme. Lebrun, at the first gala performance for head of a foreign state given at Covent Garden Opera House since before the World War. The last French President to be so entertained was Armand Fallières in 1908.

Previous to the Opera engagement, President and Mme. Lebrun entertained the British monarchs at a dinner at the French Embassy.

The famous opera house, whose history goes back to 1732, presented one of the most splendid and brilliant sights in its long record. The royal party occupied a box specially arranged in the center of the Grand Circle. On either side of the President and King and Queen were boxes reserved for diplomatic and ministerial representatives, in levee dress, blazing with orders and decorations. Half the stalls were filled with the King's guests also wearing levee dress. The stalls, boxes, and in the back rows of this circle wore gay with uniforms. The audience in the back rows of this circle were the comparative obscurity of full evening dress. Only in the amphitheater and gallery were lounge clothes for limited numbers of the public permitted.

The program was specially commanded by the King. It included Debussy's "Iberia," played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. This was preceded by the first act of the Tchaikovsky ballet, "The Sleeping Beauty," danced by the Vic-Wells company. The ballet was accompanied by the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. Constant Lambert.

When the first theater on the site of Covent Garden was opened, with a performance of Congreve's "Way of the World," boxes were sold at five shillings each, and the receipts of the entire house were only £115. Last night this sum bought no more than four pit-tier boxes and a couple of stalls, while people paid ten shillings to sit in the gallery.

Tonight the King is giving his guests another theatrical entertainment. After a dinner at the Foreign Office, a reception is to be held in the great Courtyard of the India Office which has been decorated for the occasion by Sir Edwyn Lutyens, President of the Royal Academy. Some of London's most brilliant players are to appear at this entertainment. A prologue written by the Poet Laureate, Mr. John Masefield, is to be spoken by Miss Edith Evans; Mr. John Gielgud and Miss Peggy Ashcroft are to appear in the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet"; M. Sacha Guitry and Sir Seymour Hicks are to play in one of M. Guitry's sketches; and Mr. Jack Hulbert and Miss Cicely Courtneidge are to give an extract from their very successful revue, "Under Your Hat."

Windsor Castle Luncheon

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—President Lebrun of France today laid a wreath on the Unknown Soldier's Tomb in Westminster Abbey before accompanying Mme. Lebrun to a luncheon given in their honor at Windsor Castle by King George and Queen Elizabeth.

The 30 guests at the luncheon included Queen Mother Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, Prime Minister and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax and Lady Halifax.

Rural England Has a Charm of Its Own

Rich Arboreal Setting Distinguishes Lemsford, Hertfordshire

Lebrun Due to Retire in May, That Is, If Crises Let Him

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 23—In paying an official visit to London, M. Albert Lebrun is performing one of his last actions of his term as President of the French Republic.

His seven years' of office concludes in May, 1939, and the new election falls on April 6. Once it was considered probable that M. Lebrun would seek re-election. Then the possibility is now discounted for he has served as head of the French State during several very stormy years.

But the crisis in Europe, growing out of the German seizure of Czecho-Slovakia, has changed the situation in France. With Premier Edouard Daladier governing by decree, there might be serious problems if a new President were named and a change of Cabinet, as is customary, should follow. While it is not improbable that a new President could be elected under such circumstances as would make M. Daladier's retention certain, sentiment has also grown for President Lebrun to continue in office.

But whatever the vagaries of politics and whatever the new tasks may be, it is the smell of the warm earth, the touch of the plow in his hands, that President Lebrun loves, rather than the excited atmosphere of Chambers and Congresses, and the great decisions and reponsibilities of high politics.

He was born in the small village of Mercy-le-Haunt, in Lorraine. There his brother, Gabriel, still has a farm, near to which is the President's country home. After almost 40 years of politics, Mr. Lebrun has not lost the skill of the husbandman. "He can still plow as well as I can," says his brother, Gabriel.

From his youth M. Lebrun was a hard worker. From a typical peasant family he won scholarships to the Lycée at Nancy, and later did well at the Ecole Polytechnique. He turned his attention in the direction of civil engineering, doing much research work, the results of which he embodied in various technical publications, one of which—a dissertation on European communications—won him a prize from the Academy of Sciences.

He entered political life in 1900, and first attained office in 1911, when M. Joseph Caillaux chose him as Minister for the Colonies. Immediately he was thrust into questions of the most violent and complicated kind. All Europe was in a state of apprehension because the German Emperor had sent the cruiser Panther to Agadir. Germany was making claims against Morocco that appeared to render war inevitable. All through the summer soldiers stood guard over railway bridges in the south of Britain. M. Lebrun at once began to act with sharp decision in face of keen opposition. He conceded a large slice of French Congo to Germany in return for the abandonment of action in Morocco. M. Caillaux was succeeded by M. Raymond Poincaré, who retained M. Lebrun in his post. So did M. Gaston Doumergue when he became Premier. During the World War Georges Clemenceau made M. Lebrun Minister of Blockade. After the war he became for some time Minister of the Liberated Regions.

In 1932 M. Lebrun was elected President by a clear majority over all his rivals put together. The National Assembly, meeting in the Salle du Congrès of the Château of Versailles, gave him 643 votes. His nearest rival, M. Paul Faure, Secretary-General of the Socialist Party, obtained only 114. The announcement of his election was received with an outburst of cheering, but Communist members called out, "Down with war!" M. Lebrun was regarded by Left Wing enthusiasts as a die-hard Conservative, a sabre-rattling, big Army man. In the September crisis of last year they changed their minds.

Mme. Lebrun, who is accompanying her husband on his British visit, travelled to the United States on the maiden trans-Atlantic voyage of the Normandie, which she christened. She was delighted with New York City, calling it "truly a fairy city" and "a dream." She was especially thrilled by the Empire State Building, Radio City, and the George Washington Bridge.

Swing to Soviet Plan for Defense Seen at London

(Continued from Page 1)

have since wrung concessions from Lithuania, going well beyond the provisions of that document.

Nonaggression Pact Published

Apart, however, from indignation at what is unanimously described as another broken promise, the outside world, especially Poland, is wondering whether Herr Hitler intends to turn Memel into a second Sudetenland and use it as a steppingstone to the complete conquest of Lithuania. If he does, this move presumably isn't to be taken immediately, for Berlin today published a summary of the nonaggression treaty between Germany and Lithuania, in which the two countries pledged "never to resort to force against one another, nor support a third party against either of the two partners."

In Lithuanian circles it is pointed out that the neutrality clauses of the treaty merely underline the decision taken last year by the Foreign Ministers of the Baltic Entente which was afterward embodied in legislation by each of the three countries concerned, to remain neutral in the event of any future European conflict. Warsaw, however, sees in the German-Lithuanian undertaking an attempt by Germany to keep Lithuania quiet in the event of trouble between Germany and Poland. It is especially dubious about that word "Partners," which, in the case of two such unequally matched States, is thought to imply a quite different relationship.

Consequently the original Polish objections to the British plan for a declaration against aggression are being strengthened. The Polish Government feels it must at all costs obtain a definite British promise of help before signing anything.

Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, hoped to convince the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Beck, that Britain was ready for military commitments far-reaching enough to make it worth while for Poland to line up with the democracies against its ambitious neighbor. In some quarters it was said also that Warsaw was holding out for British loans and credits for raw materials and armaments.

Evidence is beginning to accumulate that the British Government itself is gradually moving toward more definite commitments, though no definite decisions have been reached yet, despite the lengthy talks between the British and President Lebrun and the French Foreign Minister M. Georges Bonnet.

Also the Government is taking soundings on the subject of what the News Letter, organ of the National Labor wing of the present National Government, calls "a government of national concentration."

In an issue to be published here tomorrow morning, the News Letter significantly declares a government of this kind is "the categorical imperative at this critical hour. Is this conceivable," the News Letter adds, "without including the trusted leaders of trade unions and position parties? With their support and participation in the Government any measures necessary to meet the German menace could be passed through Parliament without delay. Mobilization of the whole resources of the country — man power, financial power, and industrial power could then become an accomplished fact."

Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, at a luncheon meeting of the Association of American Correspondents urged formation of a new government in much the same language as the News Letter. The task of such a government, he declared, would be to unite the country "on a basis of principles, not possessions." The principles involved, he added, are clear: namely to preserve what is left of the rule of law in Europe, and protect the liberties that still survive.

It is the third time that Mr. Eden has publicly made a demand for an all-party government in the past week. His words, coupled with those of the News Letter, are regarded as giving added importance to today's meeting between Mr. Chamberlain and six Labor leaders.

In view of such words today's meeting between Mr. Chamberlain and six Labor leaders is regarded as taking on added importance.

Britain Restoring Woodlands To Build Up Timber Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Though Great Britain sometimes imagines itself a country with little else to its name than busy factories, traffic-laden roads, and thickly populated cities, it is nevertheless now taking steps to become even more a country of woodlands and forests.

The importance of improving the supply of home-produced timber is being more fully recognized here and the work of reafforestation is progressing more quickly than it has done for some years past.

A national census of woodlands, the most comprehensive work of its kind ever attempted in these islands, it is claimed, which is being carried out by the Forestry Commission, is an important development of this work.

It is thought that many of the older woodlands have been depleted of good timber and are in need of restocking, while too few new young plantations are being planted on private estates. The Commission therefore aims to restore the existing wooded areas to a healthy condition when they will provide a substantial and regular contribution to the national income, and to increase the number of new plantations. It is with these ends in view it is carrying out the National Tree Census.

Surveyors at Work

Private woodlands of five or more acres throughout Great Britain are being visited by Commission surveyors who record the species, condition, and age of each piece of woodland, the volume and size of the timber it contains and the extent of felling and replacement which is being carried on.

Kent, Surrey and Sussex Counties, which contain some of the most thickly wooded areas in England, have been chosen as the scene of their activities. Twelve Commission surveyors have been working in these areas.

For the purpose of the census, woodlands are described as coniferous, hardwood, mixed, coppice, scrub, or derelict. So far nearly 500,000 acres have been surveyed. The census is being carried out in such detail, however, that it is not expected the work will be completed before 1940.

Advice Offered to Owners

An important part of the work of the Commission is giving advice on problems of woodland management to private owners. A special committee under the chairmanship of Sir George Courthope, M. P., forestry and agricultural expert, has been appointed for this purpose. The Commissioners make grants of £11,000 a year to assist owners to preserve the woodlands and to plant new trees.

The Forestry Commission, a body established 20 years ago through the recommendations of the Acland Committee, has since that time acquired 1,000,000 acres, one third of which has been put under plantation. The present cost of the work is about £1,000,000 annually, including a special grant for afforestation in the special areas. Considerable planting has taken place around these areas in order to provide local employment.

About 4,000 men are employed by the Commission in summer and some more in winter. Many of these men live in forest holdings on vacant sites between plantations, and work in the forests for part of the year. About 1,000 of these holdings have been completed and occupied, 222 of them in the special areas.

Tractor Plows Used

Considerable progress has been made in recent years in regard to afforestation. As a result of continued experiments over the past nine years the Commissioners are developing the use of the caterpillar tractor plows for breaking up and cultivating lands before planting operations.

It is thought that some of the land now being plowed may have remained untouched by any form of cultivation since glacial times. Such land is to be found in the uplands of Wales, the North of England, on the moors of the North Riding of Yorkshire and in Devon and Cornwall.

The use of tractor plows makes it possible today for trees to be planted on uplands rising to an altitude of 1,500 feet—slopes on which little except bracken, heather, and rough grasses have grown before. Such land is regenerated with oak, beech, ash and birch—characteristically local trees.

Through these and other activities the Commission hopes to increase the production of home-grown timber so that Great Britain will be taken from its position as the largest timber importer in the world. In recent years £70,000,000 worth of cut timber has been imported annually, while home produce amounted only to about 5 per cent of that figure.

Lufthansa Barred From Iceland Link

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP) — The Government disclosed March 23 it had refused Lifthansa, German commercial air line, permission to open service between Germany and Iceland.

A delegation representing Lufthansa arrived here March 20 to negotiate for a service it had intended beginning this summer.

Disagreement was understood to have arisen over terms of a contract, said to have been signed in 1931, which the Germans contended gave them the right to start the service.

Mainly Agricultural

There are 3,075 counties in the nation of which 2,900 are "agricultural counties" employing county agricultural agents.

King of Italy Hints Offer By French to Solve Issues

ROME, March 23 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel told the new Italian fascistized Legislature today that Italy had notified France of questions dividing them, giving some of his listeners the impression his Government was awaiting French moves toward settlement.

His Majesty, in a speech from the throne, also said Italy wanted peace to last "as long as possible" so it could develop its African Empire, but he declared it was necessary to continue rearming "in the sky, on the land, and on the sea."

Because the speech had the obvious approval of Premier Mussolini, diplomats considered it of hopeful significance.

French circles regarded it as leaving the door open to diplomatic negotiations for settlement of Italy's territorial claims against France.

They found encouragement in the King's failure to mention Italy's "natural aspirations" for Tunisia, Djibouti, Corsica, and Nice, which stirred a clamor when the Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano made such mention in the old Chamber of Deputies last Nov. 30.

Too Early for Settlement

Diplomats felt it was too early, however, to foresee any immediate French-Italian settlement.

"Regarding France," the King said, "my Government has made known the questions which divide the two countries in this moment in an official note of last Dec. 17."

The King acknowledged that events in Eastern Europe had brought uneasy times.

"Europe has not yet and will not have times which can be called easy, and the recent collapse of some of the artificial political structures born after the World War demonstrates it," he said.

"But it is difficult times which reveal the character of peoples and it is for this reason that no doubt clouds my mind with regard to the future of the Italian people, a future guaranteed by the arms and by the ever more profound united national consciousness, tempered by the hard tests of war and the no less arduous duties of peace."

The King said that Italy was arming to "save peace for us and everybody."

As for relations between the Church and the Fascist State, "they continue to be inspired by the most cordial understanding and co-operation in the sphere of reciprocal attributions and responsibilities." He did not explain whether this meant that differences with the Vatican over racial restrictions on marriage had been eased.

Close Ties With Germany

Of the development of the Rome-Berlin axis the King said:

"Among the great European powers it is with Germany that my Government has established since October, 1936, closer relations for political, economic, and cultural collaboration.

"These relations, which are defined in the term 'Rome-Berlin axis,' are in conformity with developments and the vital necessities of the two peoples, are successively enlarged in a wider understanding through a pact which brings in Tokyo, Budapest and Manchukuo."

The French Ambassador, André François-Poncet, heard the speech from a front row box. He listened attentively, drumming his fingers on the box railing. The United States Ambassador, William Phillips, gave equally close attention.

Premier Mussolini stood impassively, several yards to the left of the throne.

The whole assembly was quiet when the Monarch voiced desire for a peace that would last "as long as possible." His audience applauded only a few times, particularly when he spoke of Italians fighting in Spain and when he declared that Italian armed forces should be inferior to none.

Legislators in Uniform

The King was politely applauded as he left the Chamber. The assembly, having refrained from any demonstration for Premier Mussolini until the King had departed, cheered the Duce as he left in his turn.

Five hundred of the Councilors were in their places as representatives of the various guilds which dominate Italian economic life. The remaining 150 represented the Fasces or Fascist Party organizations.

In their Fascist uniforms, the Legislators resembled an assembly of soldiers more than a body of lawmakers.

Each of the Chamber's members actually is the leader in good standing of one of the dominant economic or political groups in Italy. The theory is that if a councilor ceases to represent his group, his constituents draft a substitute. Thus, say Fascists, there can be no "lame ducks."

The new Chamber will meet in plenary session with the Senate to debate general or "constitutional" questions. Both bodies will work through the plenary session, the General Budget Commission and legislative committees. Senators are named by the King, generally upon nomination by Premier Mussolini.

Italian commentators liken the new Chamber to a group of technical advisers to the Government.

Australian Gliding Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Norman Hyde, piloting a Grunau Baby II sailplane of the Gliding Club of Victoria, in a recent flight, attained a height of 4,000 feet, and glided a distance of 30 miles in 72 minutes. This is a new gliding record for Australia.

Treaty to Run Five Years

BERLIN (AP)—DNB, the German official news agency, reported from Bucharest, Rumania, March 23 that the new German-Rumanian trade treaty will run until March 31, 1944.

The German and Rumanian Governments, DNB said, agreed Rumania's production is capable of far-reaching expansion under proper organization, thereby obtaining additional markets in adjacent countries and also in Germany.

Germany, it said, agreed to place at Rumania's disposal its experience in handling agricultural and lumber production and to assist in furnishing Rumanian industry with equipment.

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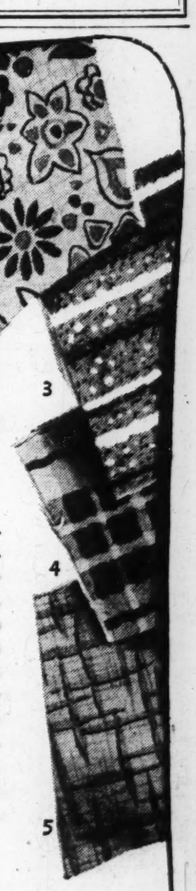

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The Home Forum

I Go Calling

I WAS just five when I made my first social call alone. On a goat.

Several blocks from our house lived two boys of probably eight and ten who had become the proud possessors of a goat. *My* mother knew *their* mother, and she had promised to take me to see Hugo 'n' John on some vague tomorrow. But, of course, it wasn't Hugo 'n' John that I was impatient to see. If the truth be known, their turbulent spirits terrified me and I had only peeped at them on occasion from the shelter of my mother's skirts. As for them—they ignored my existence entirely; only as I look back now does it seem that they stood on their heads, imitated animals and cavorted about generally rather more than the situation warranted. That this was done to impress me naturally never entered my mind, although it had precisely the desired effect. They were important little boys, for their name was Claus and their father owned a large ice and coal business. All the year round wagons drove about the city, with huge pictures of Santa Claus emblazoned on their sides. I felt that he must be a relation of Hugo 'n' John's and now—now they had a goat.

I had never seen a real one, only a picture in a book—*Heidi*—which I was too young to read, but which had been read to me. A goat was romantically associated with mountains, hand-carved Swiss bowls and gruff, but interesting, grandfathers.

* * *

I WAS PLAYING in the garden when I suddenly decided that tomorrow was too long to wait. I looked at the house; but there was no one in sight, so I slipped out the gate and skipped hastily down the street, hushing my conscience with the thought that my mother hadn't told me *not* to go. The minor detail of not having consulted her, for fear of a refusal, I didn't dwell upon. The blocks were long and, although I knew the way, it seemed much further and across more streets than I remembered. However, I arrived safely at the big white house with its green-shuttered windows, and from the din that was issuing from the back yard I knew where Hugo 'n' John might be found.

Feeling very small, I trudged up the long graveled drive and rounded the corner of the house. The yard seemed to be full of boys of all ages and sizes. My unexpected appearance put a damper on their hilarity, for the hubbub ceased at once and they all stared at me with shocked surprise. It was an ordeal to face those seven pairs of eyes but, having come so far, I was not going to be thwarted in my purpose. I advanced waveringly toward Hugo. "I've come to see your goat," I announced. My host was cruelly embarrassed. That he should be put to shame before all his companions by a girl calling upon him—and a girl not far removed from the baby class—was highly humiliating. "There it is," he said briefly, waving his hand.

The group parted silently and there stood a very large, shaggy white goat hitched to a shining red wagon. "Oh," I said. For a long moment, the goat and I gazed unflinchingly at each other. I retreated first. There was an elemental gleam in those yellow eyes that did not seem compatible with the gentle creatures in *Heidi*. And then, too, it gave a frisky little hop in my direction. Innumerable trips up and down the drive had not yet served to quench its high spirits. I turned to go. Even to my untutored sense, I felt *de trop* in that yard. There were no farewells; and, as I reached the sidewalk, shouts, calls and laughter overtook me in a renewed burst of gaiety. The feminine blight had been removed! The visit had not been very successful; even the goat wasn't friendly, I thought forlornly— But just then there were quick footsteps on the gravel and a boy not much older than I caught up with me.

* * *

"SAY," HE PANTED, "he says shall he take you home in the goat and wagon?"

I was speechless with surprise and gratification. I could only nod. He actually took my hand to hurry me along. I climbed into the wagon. "Shall I drive?" I asked hopefully. "Well, you can hold the reins," said Hugo.

As befitted the owners, he and John walked closely on either side of the animal, though whether they led him or it was the other way about I cannot say. I do know that no queen surrounded by her entourage was ever prouder. The boys were couriers, postboys and outriders and sometimes acted as a brake to the wagon if the goat threatened to get "above itself."

* * *

IT WAS A noisy little cavalcade that turned into our street and my mother, looking a trifle anxious, was just coming out of the gate. She smiled in sympathy with my importance, however, and hurried toward us. I was flushed, disheveled, my pink sunbonnet hanging around my neck (those were the Sunbonnet Baby days). I held up the reins.

"I'm driving The Goat," I said solemnly.

"So I see," said my mother. "Is he gentle?" she asked Hugo. The goat was lowering his head and dancing an impatient jig.

"Well," gasped Hugo, hanging on valiantly and digging his heels in the parkway turf. "Sometimes he's gentle."

"He's gentler than he was yesterday, anyway," said little John loyally.

* * *

I REGRET TO say that, having tasted power, I was loath to relinquish it. I wept upon having to leave my companions and even clung vainly to the sides of the wagon as I was lifted out. Everyone was embarrassed and aghast at this lack of control; but the goat saved the situation. Taking advantage of the boys' relaxed grasp, he suddenly started off at a brisk trot, the wagon clattering behind him. "Hey, wait a minute"—seven little boys plunged in hot pursuit. I looked after them mournfully. My brief glory was over. Half a block away, however, the equipage came to an abrupt halt as the boys flung themselves indiscriminately on goat and wagon.

Unbelievably, Hugo called over his shoulder: "I'll come and take you for another ride tomorrow." And he did.

S. S.

By Courtesy of the Malmö Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SUNDAY MORNING IN A SCANIAN FARMHOUSE": *A Painting by Jacob Kulle*

JACOB KULLE was born in Lund in 1838, the eldest of a family of artists. In 1855 he was placed in a goldsmith shop in order to learn the trade. Some years later, still working as a goldsmith, he went to Stockholm, where in time he entered the Academy of Art and took up painting.

At the time when his brother and most of his contemporary artists were going abroad, Jacob Kulle stayed at home and began to paint Swedish subjects. He made thorough ethnographical studies, and painted with great exactness interiors of farmhouses, country homes, and national costumes. Though his native critics laughed at him and said that he was not a painter but a weaver, foreigners came to see his pictures at Swedish exhibitions and praised them as being authentic Swedish pictures in contrast to those which were painted abroad and influenced by foreign schools of painting.

Kulle was very conscientious and made careful studies for his paintings. "Sunday Morning in a Scanian Farmhouse," the property of the Malmö Museum, is a typical example of his art. Two girls are dressing for church. The seated figure is already dressed in her national costume with its striped apron, embroidered blouse with silver buttons, and the white headdress peculiar to her particular parish. On the left a girl is taking a silk shawl out of a chest. Decorated chests are to be found in every farmhouse, some of them prettily painted with Biblical subjects. The painting on the wall is also a typical old decoration. In the background is a painted cupboard. On the wall are the wooden utensils used in the preparation of flax. On the floor on the right is a woven rug.

Although Jacob Kulle cannot be regarded as one of the great Swedish painters of his time, his work had its own importance, for it opened people's eyes to the treasures to be found in the old farm culture. Kulle was one of the pioneers of the movement to preserve them and rescue them from oblivion.

Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word "recreation" is defined, in part, as "refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; diversion." Recreation, in the sense of diversion, has become a major concern; much stress is placed on the need of change, and on the personal pleasures and comforts offered by various recreational organizations.

Mortals need a right sense of recreation, but, as the Scriptures point out, true refreshment is in spiritual thinking. Christ Jesus said (Matthew 11:28, 29): "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; . . . and ye shall find rest unto your souls." How loving was the Master's invitation to turn thought toward Spirit! He called upon mankind to entertain spiritual or true ideas about God and man. The great Teacher found rest in holy work, and he urged his followers to do the same. His admonition does not require the cessation of normal activity, but rather the continued active, spiritual living, wherein is found true rest.

In the light of Christian Science it is readily seen that the real man needs no recreation. Man is perfect. He reflects infinite Spirit; he represents divine Mind. He exists at the standpoint of completeness, and is co-eternal with the Father.

The mortal so-called man needs the new birth. He must put off the old man—the carnal sense of man and the universe—and must put on the spiritual or true concept of man. The new birth is constantly going on in human consciousness. The progress of an individual or of the world may at times seem retarded or temporarily reversed; but the fact remains that the leaven of Truth is working, and eventually the whole lump will be leavened. The acceptance of spiritual truth in human consciousness dispels false beliefs.

During the process of putting off the old and putting on the new, the individual needs frequent periods of refreshment—times for quiet contemplation of spiritual reality. The earnest Christian Scientist recognizes this need, and generally makes a practice of setting apart a time early in the day for the study of the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy. This recreation forwards the new birth, revealing to the seeker an understanding of God's commandments and man's divinely bestowed ability to keep them in spirit as well as in the letter.

One needs to understand the nature of true recreation in contrast to personal pleasure, and, once understood, it must be given a rightful place in human affairs. Wholesome enjoyment of nature, music, art, furnishes refreshment and serves to uplift thought. In the beauty of nature we see the promise of great spiritual truths; and the harmony of tones points to the glorious reality of God's harmonious universe. In participating in sports one may turn his thought to his God-given dominion—dominion given to God's man from the beginning. "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion . . . over all the earth" (Genesis 1:26).

While wholesome recreation has a place in human affairs, we must never lose sight of the fact that the real man is not in need of refreshment. His strength is unspent; his joy and energy are eternal. Any moment of the day we may find rest in this knowledge. We may be attending to duties in the household, office, school, field, or factory; but no matter where we are or under what conditions we are working, true recreation is at hand. We need only turn from the testimony of material sense—the belief of life in matter—and claim our God-given dominion. Spiritual, uplifted thoughts bring immediate refreshment.

Mrs. Eddy says in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 519), "God rests in action," adding: "No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science. The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work." Right activity is true rest. Amusements designed to make one forget his duties are not true recreation. Experiences that make one remember God's creation and the real man are truly recreative.

A student of Christian Science approached her annual vacation period with the prospect of having to do a different kind of work, which seemed even more trying and confining than her usual duties. It was with joy that she accepted the loving invitation of the Master, "Come unto me, . . . and I will give you rest." She knew and proved that her true rest lay in spiritual activity, for the work was done easily and joyously, and growth in understanding was realized. Holy work is true rest. Right thinking, right acting, childlike faith—these forward the new birth and demonstrate man's harmonious status.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Rekreation

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

ORDET "rekreation" definieras delvis såsom "återupplivande av krafter och livsmod efter ansträngande arbete; förströelse". Rekreation i betydelsen förströelse har blivit en viktig faktor; stor betydelse fästes vid behovet av ombyte och vid de personliga nöjen och bekvämligheter som erbjudas av en mångfald organisationer med rekreation som syfte.

Människor behöva få en rätt uppfattning av rekreation, men, såsom Skriften påvisar, ligger sann vederkvickelse i andligt tänkande. Kristus Jesus sade (Matt. 11:28, 29): "Kommen till mig, I alla, som arbeten och åren betungade, så skall jag giva eder ro. Tagen på eder mitt ok och lären av mig, . . . så skolen I finna ro för edra själar'." Hur kärleksfull var icke Mästarens inbjudan att vända tanken till Ande! Han uppfordrade människorna att hysa andliga eller sanna begrepp om Gud och människan. Den store Läraren fann vila i heligt arbete, och han uppmanade enträget sina efterföljare att göra sammalunda. Hans maning fordrar icke att vi skola upphöra med vår normala verksamhet, utan snarare att vi skola fortfara med det verksamma, andliga liv, vari sann vila är att finna.

I ljuset av Kristen Vetenskap se vi snart, att den verkliga människan icke behöver någon rekreation. Människan är fullkomlig. Hon återspeglar oändlig Ande; hon representerar gudomligt Sinne. Hon existerar på fullständighetens ståndpunkt och är sam-evig med Fadern.

Den dödliga så kallade människan behöver den nya födelsen. Hon måste avlägga den gamla människan—den köttsliga uppfattningen av människan och universum—och måste iklæda sig det andliga eller sanna begreppet om människan. Den nya födelsen fortgår ständigt i det mänskliga medvetandet. Den individuella människans eller världens framåtskridande kan tidvis tyckas fördröjt eller tyckas tillfälligtvis vara tillbakagående; men det faktum kvarstår, att Sanningens surdeg är i verksamhet, och att slutligen hela degen skall bliva genomsyrad. När den andliga sanningen mottages i det mänskliga medvetandet, skingras de felaktiga föreställningarna.

Under det att avläggandet av det gamla och iklädandet av det nya försiggår, behöver varje människa ofta återkommande tider av vederkvickelse—stunder för stilla begrundande av den andliga verkligheten. Den uppriktige Christian Scientisten inser detta behov och gör det i allmänhet till en vana att anslå en stund tidigt på dagen till studium av Bibeln och Mary Baker Eddys skrifter. Denna rekreation befrämjar den nya födelsen och uppenbarar för den sökande förståelsen av Guds bud och människans gudomligt förlänade förmåga att hålla dem såväl till anden som till bokstaven.

Vi behöva förstå den verkliga rekreationens natur i motsats till personlig förströelse, och när denna en gång är förstådd, måste vi giva den dess rätta plats i det mänskliga livet. Att på ett sunt sätt njuta av natur, musik och konst är uppfriskande och tjänar till att giva lyftning åt tanken. I naturens skönhet se vi löftet om stora andliga sanningar, och tonernas harmoni peka på den härliga verkligheten av Guds harmoniska universum. Vid deltagandet i sport av olika slag kunna vi vända tanken till vårt av Gud givna herravälde—det herravälde som från begynnelsen gavs åt Guds människa. "Och Gud sade: 'Låt oss göra människor till vår avbild, till at vara oss lika; och må de råda . . . över hela jorden'" (1 Mos. 1:26).

Ehuru sund rekreation har sin plats i det mänskliga livet, få vi aldrig förlora det faktum ur sikte, att den verkliga människan icke är i behov av vederkvickelse. Hennes krafter äro icke förbrukade; hennes glädje och energi äro eviga. Varje stund på dagen kunna vi finna vila i kunskapen härom. Vi må egna oss åt arbete i hushållet, på kontoret, i skolan, ute på fältet eller i fabriken, ja, var vi än äro och under vilka förhållanden vi än arbeta, är sann rekreation alltid till hands. Vi behöva endast vända oss bort från den materiella förnimmelsens vittnesbörd—tron på liv i materien—och göra anspråk på vårt av Gud givna herravälde. Andliga, upphöjda tankar bringa omedelbar vederkvickelse.

Mrs. Eddy säger på sidan 519 i sin lärobok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Gud vilar i verksamhet", och hon tillägger: "Ingen utmattning följer på detta Sinnes verksamhet, enligt gudomlig Vetenskaps uppfattning. Den högsta och ljuvligaste vila, även från mänsklig ståndpunkt sett, består i heligt arbete." Rätt verksamhet är sann vila. Sådana nöjen som äro egnade att komma oss att glömma våra plikter äro icke verklig rekreation. Erfarenheter som påminna oss om Guds skapelse och om den verkliga människan, äro i sanning vederkvickande.

En lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap gick sin årliga semestertid till mötes med utsikten att under denna tid nödgas ta itu med ett annat slag av arbete, som föreföll att vara ännu mer prövande och bindande än hennes vanliga åligganden. Med glädje tog hon då emot Mästarens kärleksfulla inbjudan: "Kommen till mig, . . . så skall jag giva eder ro." Hon visste och bevisade att hennes sanna vila låg i andlig verksamhet, ty arbetet utfördes med lätthet och glädje, och hon insåg att hon tillväxte i förståelse. Heligt arbete är sann vila. Rätt tänkande, rätt handlande, barnslig tillit—allt detta befordrar den nya födelsen och demonstrerar människans harmoniska tillvaro.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

As Knights Journey To a Tournament

PERHAPS, if you happen not to have lived in the old England of the fifteenth century, or whenever it was, and in a remote castle on the borders at that, you will find it difficult to imagine the wonders of their journey.

The road, or track, ran most of the time along the high ridges of the hills or downs, and they could look down on either side of them upon the desolate marshes where the snowy reeds sighed, and the ice crackled, and the duck in the red sunsets quacked loud on the winter air. The whole country was like that. Perhaps there would be a moory marsh on one side of the ridge, and a forest of thirty thousand acres on the other, with all the great branches weighted in white. They could sometimes see a wisp of smoke among the trees, or a huddle of buildings far out among the impassable reeds, and twice they came to quite respectable towns which had several inns to boast of, but on the whole it was an England without civilization. The better roads were cleared of cover for a bow-shot on either side of them, . . .

They slept where they could, sometimes in the hut of some cottager who was prepared to welcome them, sometimes in the castle of a brother knight who invited them to refresh themselves, sometimes in the firelight and fleas of a dirty little hovel with a bush tied to a pole outside it—this was the sign-board used at that time by inns—and once or twice on the open ground, all huddled together for warmth between their grazing chargers. Wherever they went and wherever they slept, the east wind whistled in the reeds, and the geese went over high in the starlight, honking at the stars.—From "The Sword in the Stone," by T. H. WHITE. (New York: Putnam.)

An Apostle of Music

I WAS, in spite of interruptions, making bounding progress and began to feel that at last I was on the right road.

If I lost, under the magnificent teaching Wilhelmj gave me, something of the wayward charm which had characterised my almost untaught playing, I gained enormously in control and technique, as well as in understanding of the best music generally. For Wilhelmj's conception of his art was noble in the extreme. Mere fireworks, even a perfect dexterity, went nowhere with him if not accompanied by a spiritual grasp of the works of the great classical composers. On rare occasions, and only when I had gone through my scales and studies to his complete satisfaction, he would take up his own fiddle and play to me. Once (and something to remember against life's littleness) there was a performance of the Kreutzer Sonata, to give me some idea of how it should be phrased.

I remember that I stood before him, much like a worshipper before the high altar, and, chatterbox as I was, kept a silence before and afterwards, which was the biggest tribute I could pay to that transcendent performance.

"Remember," he said, as he laid down his fiddle, . . . "remember, when you are old, that Wilhelmj played the Kreutzer for you, and you only, and played as never before a king or queen."

I am old, and I do remember, and I know that I have found nothing in the grand claims of this pronouncement to lessen my feeling that it was true.

He was claiming something for music, and at that moment he was its voice and its apostle. He would often say:

"I think I have well served Beethoven"; or, "Richart" (meaning Wagner), "is well pleased mit me."

At the end of the Kreutzer, when I stood silent, feeling that light had passed through me, and when he had replaced his violin on the top of the piano, he pinched my ear, saying:

"Your eyes are like stars. Be a good girl always."—EVELYN BELL, in "So Kind to Youth." (London: Michael Joseph.)

Hiroshige

THREE flakes of snow—
A wet bird's wing
And lanterns winding
Over a white hill.

GERVASE NOTLEY BUTLER

Spring Thaw

THESE days of thaw drench the fields with spring.
Creeks cannot hold all of the water from the hills
And upland meadows. This turbulent spring flow
Spills everywhere. It floods the lowlands
And the wild pasture bogs. They are small lakes now.
There are ponds today where slow streams ran.
Pussy willows rest their swollen catkins
In the swamp's deep water. The creek's swift current
Cuts the ice from stone and shale, and the clear cakes
Pound and thump in the wild stream. The spring thaw
Softens these winter hills once more.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

For the Delectation of the Tourist in England

I HAVE known tourists to land for the first time, intending to "do" England, and then getting away to Paris on the first train or plane. I have seen others come here *en passant* and stay a lifetime. I myself came to England on a visit during one of those rare early springs when the almond blooms peeped over the hedges in March, with the air so mild and the countryside so enticing that I determined to come back for good. I have never experienced another such spring (which turned out to be nothing short of a hoax), but I stayed in England for fourteen years.

I have never "done" England as a tourist, but in the course of those years I have discovered a great many things by accident, and then tried to explain them as phenomena. . . .

Some people can spend a Sunday in London or a week-end in the country, and find both of them enchanting, and not know why. One visitor will consider London one of the ugliest cities on earth; another will fall in love with it at first sight. A first-time visitor can be made to boil with rage over the "superior" casualness of the natives; another will discover that the English are the politest people in the world, and the only ones who know how to leave one alone. To some, their clinging to tradition, to custom and "form," is just a slow-witted inflexibility; to others it is the charm that gives its peculiar spice to English life. . . .

Why is a chalky upland a "down," why do you go "up" to London and "down" to anywhere else, no matter how high? And why, though you travel down to Oxford, does a student go "up," and why if he doesn't behave himself is he sent "down"? Why is Manchester a city and London just "town" (with a "City" as its heart)? You might as well ask why there are twelve pence in a shilling instead of a rational ten, and why some things are paid in guineas instead of pounds. Other European countries humour the tourist by making things easy; Englishmen manage to survive by making them hard.

I soon discovered, in speaking with these visitors, that their different attitudes are determined by a difference of approach. Many things, irritating or bewildering at first, will turn out to be acceptable, because inevitable. Some things, on the other hand, though beguiling at first, will make you impatient in the end, for they turn out to be unnecessary and unnatural. But the first thing to realize is that Britain is one of the oldest countries in the world, and that the continuity of its civilization is the longest. And nearly everything can be explained by reference to history or the predestination of nature herself.—CÉSAR SAERCHINGER, in "Voice of Europe." (London: Gollancz. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1939

Flood Control Plans: State or U. S. Issue?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Defenders of State control of natural resources, such as water power, were warmly criticized by advocates of greater Federal control at the National Rivers and Harbors Congress here today.

The subject of States' rights, as brought to a focus in the current flood-control controversy between the Federal Government and the New England States, inevitably became a topic for comment at this meeting of flood-control and waterways improvement enthusiasts.

It was not surprising also that the subject of Federal power development in the interests of lower electric rates for consumers, which underlies much of the States' rights discussion, should be brought into the open.

Multiple Purpose Dam

Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, was the one who did this. Replying to the Republican New England Governors, who have asked the Federal Government to build flood-control dams "without demanding complete surrender of basic rights (control of natural resources)," Mr. Rayburn declared:

"Despite the words of complainers, every flood-control dam should be equipped for multiple purpose use, so that the people may receive the benefits of low electricity rates."

Mr. Rayburn was thus holding up to the New England Governors and public utilities again the oft-repeated threat of the New Dealers to erect a "little TVA" in New England in competition with private power companies. Since other Federal officials have indicated that no such step is contemplated at this time, however, the threat was interpreted by Congressional observers as another Federal move to induce the New England States to ratify a compromise flood-control plan which is now before them.

Status of Compromise

While this compromise, which defers a showdown on the electric power issue, has been approved by the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the Vermont Senate has passed a measure that is contrary to the compromise and New Hampshire officials still are dickering with representatives of the War Department for better terms than the present compromise gives them.

As a result of this situation, Gov. George D. Aiken, of Vermont, most outspoken of the States' rights defenders, came in for censure from Representative William M. Whittington (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the House Flood-Control Committee.

Terming Governor Aiken and other champions of States' rights guilty of "hollow bombast," Mr. Whittington declared that under the Flood-Control Act of 1938, the Federal Government is not empowered to develop hydro-electric power without further legislation.

States' Right Issue

"The right, therefore, of Vermont and the municipalities of Vermont in the event hydro-electric energy should be developed in the future is expressly protected," he said. "The doctrine of States' rights is being used as a cloak to cover up purposes which otherwise would command little respect."

Turning to flood-control projects generally, Mr. Whittington urged Congress to pass appropriations for the construction of projects previously authorized.

Senator Carl Hayden (D), Arizona, told of his bill to establish a permanent National Resources Board to co-ordinate Government flood control, navigation, water utilization and reforestation activities.

Harbor Dredging

Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, expressed profound interest in the dredging of the reserve harbor channel at South Boston. He said other Massachusetts delegates are in favor of the project, and will press for early adoption by Congress. The Army engineers have approved the plan, and it is now before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee. It involves a Federal grant of $109,000 and a $90,000 State contribution.

Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Army Engineers, discussed the development of a unified waterways program and said the engineers stood ready "to undertake studies and construction projects wherever they may be desired, to the end of advancing proper development of waterways necessary to the existence and progress of our country." He said the program was "essential to national defense."

Truck Drivers' Strike Spreads As Union Resistance Stiffens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23—Deadlocked, with no settlement in view for this week, commercial haulers today moved to break the strike of 2,500 truck drivers, while the union stiffened resistance and Rhode Island became the focal point in the tri-state controversy.

As rumors circulated that additional trucks were operating under police convoy, Joseph F. Prior, President of the Providence union, declared that such action "would precipitate trouble that neither I nor anyone else could prevent."

He made the same statement at a meeting of the Providence Central Federated Union, the major American Federation of Labor body in the State, whose members pledged their support to the strikers.

Leader Questioned

Superintendent of Police John J. Parker immediately called Mr. Prior, and the union leader denied that any drastic action was planned.

To prepare for any emergency, the Police Department head cancelled all days off and furloughs and stationed reserves in all precincts.

Events moved swiftly here since last midnight. The number of pickets was increased to about 800. Several interstate trucks were stopped by roving bands, and when the strikers could be found they were rounded up and taken to police stations, warned, and then released.

The union also extended its ban to gasoline trucks after it was decided that the product they carried did not constitute fuel.

The union also made its first attack on trucking of foodstuffs by striking the A. & P. company trucks in Cranston, the distributing point for the company in Rhode Island.

"We called the strike because the A. & P. was discriminating against members of our union who were working on trucks handling their supplies," Mr. Prior said.

Governor Acts

Learning of the strike, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt early today contacted Prior just as 400 pickets were moving to the Cranston warehouse, and succeeded in bringing about a truce.

Indications that other chain stores might be affected if the strike continues, were given today by the Cole Teaming Company, which handles groceries for the First National Stores.

Percy F. Arnold of the company, said that none of the trucks had moved since last Sunday and that the stores here are using stock on hand. These stores, he said, will be unable to replenish their supplies when the present stock is exhausted.

Building construction was reported practically at a standstill and industrial plants were curtailing operations because of inability to get materials, according to union leaders' reports.

It was learned from an authoritative source that practically the entire agreement, such as hours and working conditions, which the union sought is acceptable to the truckmen and the only obstacle at present is wages.

Governor Vanderbilt met again with representatives of union truck drivers and commercial drivers at noon today. He called the conference without delay when textile manufacturers notified him this morning that hundreds will be thrown out of work immediately if mills are unable to obtain materials because of the continued strike.

County Rests Case in Splinters Last Day Using Old Courthouse

This was the last day for the First Criminal Session of Suffolk Superior Court to sit in the half-century-old courthouse at Pemberton Square, Boston, before moving into the new skyscraper Courthouse nearby.

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick had declared a recess, and left the room. Police Captain James T. Sheehan was leaning on the prosecution table, on which successive District Attorneys have made notes since 1892 in their legal struggles to put down crime.

Chatting with him were two Assistant District Attorneys, Edward M. Sullivan and John McAuliffe.

Suddenly, the old table groaned, as if realizing its usefulness would end with the setting of the sun. The inkwell and pitcher of water on the table swayed in sympathy. Then the legs of the table gave way.

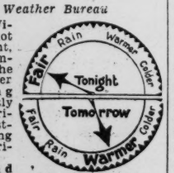
Captain Sheehan clutched at his friends in an effort to keep his six-foot-four-inch frame in its normal, upright position. He failed. Falling over upon the ruins of the antique table with a great crash, he pulled the Assistant District Attorneys down with him.

Surveying this final scene in the old building from the safety of his desk, close to the judge's bench, Clerk John Casey eyed the strange tangle of arms, legs, splintered table, spilled ink and water and official dignity, and quipped, in mock solemnity:

"The Government rests!"

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and not so cold tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle or upper 20's; becoming cloudy and slightly warmer during Friday; moderate westerly winds, shifting and increasing Friday.

New England Clear and warmer tonight, Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming southerly and increasing tonight and Friday, fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	21	Minneapolis	32	32
Bermuda	58	56	New Orleans	62	58
Chicago	40	36	New York	26	24
Denver	44	42	Norfolk	38	36
Helena	30	28	Philadelphia	30	28
Kansas City	48	48	St. Louis	56	54
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	48	48
Miami			Washington	32	30

A—7:30 a. m.; E. S. T., March 23.
B—Minimum, March 22.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:43 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Friday, 12:59 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:28 p. m.

Vying for Honors in Boston Cat Show

By a Staff Photographer

Here's a Trio of Outstanding Exhibits

Upper left: Pagan, 22-pound cat in the "household pet" class, and its owner, Miss Lina Fivian of Boston. Upper right: Najla, meaning "kitty" in Persian, a red Persian tabby and its owner, Miss Lorna MacDonald of Clifton, Mass. Lower: Kiki, "talking" cat belonging to and held by Mrs. P. N. Cook of Milton, Mass.

Taxpayers Urge Boston Arena For Hearing on Budget

Massachusetts State House corridors were buzzing with legislative comment today on the unprecedented proposal of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations that the April 4 taxpayers hearing on the $190,000,000 biennial budget of Governor Saltonstall be staged in the Boston Arena or the Mechanics Building.

The request was made by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation, in a letter to Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The hearing is to be held by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

According to Federation plans taxpayers will storm the hearing in numbers surpassing the attendance at any legislative hearing in the history of the Massachusetts Legislature. The Gardner Auditorium, the largest room in the State House, will hold approximately 900 seated and about 200 more standees.

Private predictions of Federation officials set the forthcoming attendance at 5,000 or more which would fill every hearing room on Beacon Hill. Not even the large House of Representatives chamber would hold the expected crowd.

The hearing was scheduled by the Ways and Means Committee following a request made by Mr. MacDonald. The Federation officials have announced they will present specific plans for drastic budget economies. By these economies they hope to lower the prospective State tax on cities and towns.

In the letter Mr. MacDonald stated "the announcement of the hearing date has created great interest across the Commonwealth and within the last two or three days we have received assurances that indicate that several thousand people will desire to attend the hearing.

"I am consequently deeply concerned that such arrangements as have been made will be entirely inadequate, and I, therefore urge upon you in all seriousness that provision be made to hold the hearing outside the State House in some building of greater seating capacity.

"I should like to suggest . . . the Boston Arena or the auditorium of the Mechanics Building.

"I make this suggestion in the interest of orderly procedure and in view of the wide public interest in the critical tax situation which confronts us."

Cats in Show Talk It Over With 'Meows' and 'R-R-Rouws'

Horticultural Hall for the next two days will be a continuous plaintive "meow," punctuated by its bellicose variant "r-r-rouw" and an occasional "pfitt" as something more than 100 cats, pedigreed and distinctly otherwise, try for championship honors at the thirty-fourth show of the Boston Cat Club.

There are fluffy Persians in all the professional classifications of "silvers," "blues," "reds," "blacks," "smokes" and the rest; and "short hairs," also subdivided, but in which the term "alley cat" has been discarded politely for the gentler "household pet." From the tattered ears of several toms some are still "alley cats" of the Kilkenney variety.

Some are entered, owners said today, because of blue-ribbon possibilities in breeding; others "because I like him"; and still others because of some playful trick which has endeared the cat to its owner.

One of the latter, Kiki, a "red" (that is, more nearly yellow to you and me) is a talking cat, according to its mistress, Mrs. P. N. Cook of Laurel Road, Milton. Kiki actually yaps instead of meowing when seeking attention and is partial to raisins and spongecake.

Watches Goldfish

Pasquale, the brown tabby of Miss Clara Senter of Reading, enjoys watching the gyrations of goldfish. Pasquale doesn't regard the fish as food, and when one is taken out of water and held for a moment in the palm of the hand, Miss Senter told us, the cat never troubles the fish.

Anyone not a cat fancier probably will be amazed at the various classifications of cats, particularly in the coat and in the color of the eyes. All entries will be judged for type, coat, confirmation, and condition by Mrs. Gertrude E. Taylor, using the Cat Fanciers' Association rules.

In addition to the "whites," "reds," "blues," and "color" cats there are Manx cats, short hairs with a depression where the tail ordinarily is attached, and with "bracelets" on the forepart of the legs; lovely Siamese cats, fawn or cream of coat, with seal points and pale blue iris, and in some lights metallic, copper-colored pupils.

Fluffy Balls of Fur

"Whites" are white, great fluffy balls of soft fur combed by owners; but "silvers," the visitor asking questions will be informed, are less silvery to the untutored eye than the "blues" which are gray. Called it "smooched white," said one silver owner. "Smokes," are long hairs with dark body and a white ruff or frill and generally orange eyes.

The Angel Animal Hospital will be beneficiary by the sale of tickets to the shows which runs from 10 a. m., to 10 p. m. today and tomorrow. Mrs. Mabel A. Lafayette of Arlington Heights is President of the Boston Cat Club; Mrs. Phyllis H. Cotchett of Hingham, secretary; Miss Mary M. Cass of Medford, Treasurer, and Rupert Kobza of Boston, Show Secretary.—E. B. T.

Brookline Building Gains

New Building construction in Brookline last month amounted to $81,800. It was entirely residential and was substantially greater than for the same month last year.

Governor Names Allan G. Buttrick To Superior Court

Judge Allan G. Buttrick of Clinton became Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's first judicial nominee today, as the Executive Council was asked to confirm his name to fill the Superior Court vacancy resulting from the recent passing of Judge Marcus Morton.

Judge Buttrick, well known in Republican circles throughout the State, has served as presiding judge of the Second Eastern Worcester District since 1924 when he was named to the post by Former Gov. Channing H. Cox. Since 1925 he has also been sitting on the District Court Division of the Superior Court, so the new position goes to a man, the Governor pointed out, who has had Superior Court training for 14 years.

Judge Buttrick's legal experience dates from his graduation from Boston University Law School in 1897, when he was only 21. At the same time his political career began when he was elected Town Moderator of Lancaster, a position which he relinquished only last year.

He served in the State House of Representatives in 1904 and '05, and was elected to the State Senate in 1906. In 1912 he was appointed a special district judge by Gov. Eben S. Draper.

Aid Urged for 70 Cities and Towns

A $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 annual distribution for the next five years to 70 cities and towns in Massachusetts which suffered loss of real estate valuation through the 1938 hurricane, tidal wave and floods, was proposed today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and several legislators, before the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

The bill provides that the cities and towns shall receive an amount equivalent to the tax on the property destroyed by the hurricane, tidal wave and floods.

Tobin to Visit Capital

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will leave for Washington at 10:35 tonight to confer with Government officials on WPA matters, he announced today. He plans to urge Massachusetts members of Congress to work against reduction in WPA activities in Boston.

Bank Insurance Battle Is Renewed in Committee

The long fought battle of private life insurance companies to restrict the operation of savings bank life insurance was renewed today before the House Committee on Rules, where legislation to change the fundamental structure of savings bank life insurance was being considered.

While the savings bank insurance defenders agreed to propose legislation under which savings bank insurance would be taxed on the same basis as private insurance companies, they strongly opposed another bill to revise the basic structure of savings bank life insurance and place control of the system in the hands of savings banks trustees instead of the State Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance.

The bill to change the structure of the system was filed by Representative Philip Sherman (R) of Somerville, a member of the Special Commission which studied savings bank insurance. The Sherman bill was filed to carry out proposals made by Mr. Sherman in his minority report.

The Sherman bill provides that the Deputy Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance shall be appointed by the Governor instead of by the trustees of the General Insurance Guarantee Fund, the policy determining body of the system. Furthermore, it abolishes the positions of State Actuary and State Medical Director and transfers these activities to the savings banks. In addition, the Deputy Commissioner would be limited strictly as to his duty, so that according to the opposition, "the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and employees would be practically forbidden to do anything to advance savings bank life insurance or be of help to the banks in administering it."

Richard M. Bullock, President of the Trustees of the Guarantee Fund, charged the purpose of the bill is to serve the purpose of the insurance companies in attacking the system.

The issue before the Rules Committee was whether the legislation should be admitted to the present session of the Legislature, inasmuch as the bill was filed long after the deadline for filing of bills.

Representative Sherman said there is no logical argument against admission of this bill for consideration at this session. He ponted out that unless the legislation is taken up this year, the aggrieved insurance companies, spokesmen for whom have charged that the savings bank system has offered unfair competition, must wait until 1941 for relief under the biennial session system.

Mr. Sherman stated that if his proposed reorganization of the State Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance is not approved he favors a limitation of $7,500 to $10,000 in the amount of saving bank insurance which may be purchased on any one life.

Rail Issues Outlined by Day

Federal regulation of railroads has not been a failure, William H. Day, Manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today told the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in Washington on behalf of the shippers of the United States, as represented by the National Industrial Traffic League. Mr. Day, who represented the League, expressed the viewpoint of buyers of transportation toward the proposed railroad legislation.

Before corrective measures can be administered intelligently, Mr. Day said, a thorough understanding of the underlying causes of the plight of our railroads is essential. Mr. Day cited 10 causes for the railroads' situation.

"Congress should declare that the national transportation policy is to preserve and promote private ownership and operation of all forms of transportation; to preserve the inherent advantages of each; to promote safe, economical, and efficient service; to encourage competition and the establishment and maintenance of reasonable charges for transportation services, without unfair competitive practices, all to the end of insuring the development and preservation of national transportation service adequate at all times to meet economically and efficiently the full needs of the commerce of the United States," said Mr. Day.

Referring to the alleged necessity for a revision of the functions, processes, and organization of the Interstate Commerce Commission as well as the criticisms of the Commission's methods, Mr. Day said the time had come to sound a clear note of warning against merely critical and complaining attacks on the Commission, that, by and large its work had been successful, and that it had become an outstanding Federal tribunal in the esteem of the public.

He stated that any substantial change in the make-up and processes of the Commission should be worked out by that body, which should be better able to suggest the weaknesses of its own organization and methods, than either the sellers and buyers of transportation.

Mr. Day recorded those he represented as:

1. Opposed to further Federal regulation of water lines.
2. In favor of the sale of Government-owned and operated barge line on the Mississippi and other rivers as soon as a purchaser is available who is financially able and will continue operation of the properties.
3. Taking the stand that regulation of highway transportation is still in an experimental stage and that while some lessons have been learned, it is premature to propose any substantial changes in the law.
4. In favor of legislation empowering the I. C. C. to establish a transportation board to investigate matters of consolidation, co-ordination, economical operation, and plans for the improvement of the transportation system as a whole, such board to have no power to enforce its recommendations or to put them into effect.

Women Plead to Serve on Juries

Representative Mrs. Susan B. Donovan (D) of East Boston, appearing before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary today, in favor of a bill enabling Massachusetts women to serve on juries, stated that 23 States have already enacted legislation of this kind and in no case has such a law been repealed.

In Oregon, she said, the law even stipulates that where a minor is on trial, six of the jurors must be women.

Mrs. Bridget G. Moynihan, who said she was a grandmother, stated that in her opinion, rearing of a family is ideal training for jury service.

Mrs. Pauline Fottlar of Dorchester, a former court stenographer, said that objections to having women as jurors had been raised on the ground that they would be exposed to sordid evidence. Evidence in court, Mrs. Fottlar contended, is no more sordid than experiences encountered in everyday life.

Among a number of women who appeared in favor of the proposed legislation were Representative Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler of Needham and two Portia Law School students.

WPA in Bay State Spent $97,000,000

WPA expenditures in Massachusetts totaled $97,000,000 in 1938, giving employment to more than 200,000 during the year, a report made by John J. McDonough, State Administrator, disclosed today.

During the year 27,000 returned to private employment, Mr. McDonough said. WPA employment at its peak was never more than 133,000 at any time during the past year, he stated.

Approximately 120,000 are now employed by the WPA in this State, an enrollment which will probably be cut to about 75,000 in the next two months if the supplementary appropriation is not passed by Congress.

Massachusetts led in surplus commodities distribution last year, distributing $9,500,000 in food, including more than 25,000,000 quarts of milk, the report continued. Milk costs were set at $1,750,000; had a retail value of twice that amount. Clothing distributed was valued at $3,500,000.

Geographic Society Opens Suit

The National Geographic Society of Washington, publishers of the National Geographic Magazine, today opened suit before Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal District Court to prevent Classified Geographic Inc. of Boston from "compiling, arranging, publishing and selling articles taken from the National Geographic."

George W. Hutchinson of Arlington, Va., secretary of the National Geographic Society, informed the Court the Society was 50 years old and had 992,000 members. He charged the Classified group had bought up old copies of the National Geographic, rearranged them, bound them in books and had sold several hundred to schools and libraries.

He asked that the firm be restrained, that it be compelled to turn over articles on hand, and cease what National Geographic charged was a violation of copyrights, and trade marks and was unfair competition.

The Classified group replied they had a right to re-bind and re-publish the Geographics, but did not have opportunity to present their case before Court recessed this morning.

Women's Clubs Present Musicale

Enjoyment of the talks and musical numbers given today at the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs Annual Music Conference, was not limited to those members who were able to be present in the main ball room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston. The morning and afternoon programs were radiocast through station WCOP for the benefit of those who could not attend.

This morning these radio listeners heard selections by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs Chorus, followed by a talk on "The Psychology of a Tune," by Mrs. Moses Gulesian. Miss Norma Olsen, 'cellist, played several numbers and Miss Martha Atwood of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sang, accompanied by Leo Litwin at the piano.

This afternoon's program began with baritone solos by Richard Hale, followed by a talk by Olga Samaroff Stokowski, former wife of Leopold Stokowski, on her book "The Experiences of an American Musician." After selections by the Malkin Trio, Morton Blender, musical director of Station WCOP, spoke on "The Broadcasting of Recorded Symphony Music."

Candy Show Coming

The New England Manufacturing Confectioners Association announces a Candy Show and Pageant at Mechanics Building, March 28 to April 1, when three popular dance orchestras will entertain—Richard Himber, March 28; Ben Bernie, March 29; and Paul Whiteman, March 30 and 31. The Association has planned a miniature candy factory to demonstrate the actual making of chocolates and other confections.

Snow Train Scheduled

The Sunday "Snow Train" of the Boston and Maine Railroad will go to the Eastern Slope Region at Conway, North Conway, and Intervale, N. H., leaving the North Station at 8:15 a. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8 p. m.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Die Meistersinger" (Wagner), presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Elisabeth Rethbog, Kerstin Thorborg, Charles Kullmann, Friedrich Schoor, Adolf Vogel, Emauel List, Karl Laukoetter. Conductor: Artur Bodanzky. 7:45.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Skylark," starring Gertrude Lawrence. Comedy by Samson Raphaelson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn. New comedy by Philip Barry. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays,. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. 4:10, 6:50, 10. Also "The Strange Case of Dr. Meade. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche in "Midnight." 10 a. m., 12:25, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "King of Chinatown," with Akim Tamiroff and Anna May Wong. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Exeter—
"Little Pal," with Ralph Bellamy and Mickey Rooney. 2:20, 5:15, 8:10. Also "Pride of the Navy," with James Dunn and Rochelle Hudson. 3:30, 6:25, 9:25.

Trans-Lux—
"The Adventures of Chico." 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:30, 4:50, 7:20, 9:40. Also Newsreel Digest. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 8:10, 10:40. Tomorrow: "The Mutiny of the Elsinore," with Paul Lukas. Also "March of Time."

Fenway and Paramount—
"Blackwell's Island," featuring John Garfield. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also Jane Withers in "The Arizona Wildcat." Fenway: 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Uptown—
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. Also "Jesse James," featuring Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:30, 10:10. Tomorrow: "Gunga Din," with Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "Walt Disney Review."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Strange Faces," with Dorothea Kent and Frank Jenks. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10:05. Also "Renegade Trail," with William Boyd. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:45. Stage: Steve Evans, Milt Douglas with Priscilla, the Emeralds, Ginger Dulo, and the Smart Set. 1:15, 5:10, 9.

University—
"Sweethearts," starring Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:45, 6, 9:20. Also "While New York Sleeps." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. Also "Stablemates," with Mickey Rooney and Wallace Beery. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"The Toy Wife," with Luise Rainer and Melvyn Douglas. Also "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife, with Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Lincoln in the White House." "History's Thrilling Moments," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Lands of Inca Memories," "Peaceful Neighbors," latest March of Time. "Spring Fashion Forecast," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Normandie—
"The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford. Also "Dramatic School," with Luise Rainer. Tomorrow: "Paris Honeymoon," with Bing Crosby and Franciska Gall. Also "Trader Horn," with Edwina Booth.

Fine Arts—
Sacha Guitry in "Pearls of the Crown." 1:25, 3:20, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." 1:10, 3:05, 5, 7, 9.

Other Events

Public Library—
Lecture illustrated with colored moving pictures on "The British Isles" by A. D. Nicholas. 8.

Club of Odd Volumes, 77 Mt. Vernon Street—
Exhibition of early, rare, flower books from the collection of Mr. Carleton Richmond and Mr. Philip Hofer, Curator of the Department of Printing and Graphic Art, Harvard University. Open to the public. Thursday and Friday from 2-5:30.

Forum Players' Barn Theater—
". . . Nor All Thy Tears," by Manuel S. Novins, presented by the Contemporary Dance Group. Invitations available at the Contemporary Dance Group, 330 Newbury Street. 8:30.

Malden Auditorum Theater—
"Another Language," by Rose Franken, presented by the Malden Theater Guild. 8:15. Repeated Friday and Saturday.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Egyptian Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Combustion Engine in 1826 First Herald of Motor Age?

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Frank A. Taylor, curator of engineering at the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, in the course of his tracing the story of man's conquest of power locked up in fuels, finds Samuel Morey of Oxford, New Hampshire, was probably the first to propel a boat by means of an internal combustion engine.

Some time before 1826, says Mr. Taylor, a New England inventor named Capt. Samuel Morey ran a small boat on a lake near his home with a "spirits-and-turpentine" motor. The experiment attracted no particular attention at the time. Apparently Morey's boat, probably only a model, although this is not entirely clear, was only a mechanical curiosity. Not even the inventor foresaw any practical implications to the achievement and contented himself with writing a letter to the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia about it.

"Looking backward it is different," Mr. Taylor remarked. "This was probably the first time in history that propulsion had been achieved and distance covered by means of an internal combustion engine. The little boat may have been the dim morning star of the motor age."

Unfortunately, Morey's model is no longer in existence. The inventor did not try to get an American patent on it. All that remains is his description of the device, summarized as a vapor engine in which "a vacuum was produced in the cylinder by firing an explosive mixture of air and vapor from common proof spirits mixed with a small amount of turpentine."

The complete story of the conquest of power locked up in fuel recovered and applied by man in the form of steam, explosive gases, and electricity is told by Mr. Taylor in a descriptive catalogue of the mechanical collections of the United States National Museum, just issued.

"The internal combustion engine hardly can be considered to have become practical, Mr. Taylor stresses, until the invention in 1876 of the free piston engine of Nicolaus Otto employing compression of the explosive mixture before ignition. From this time on, the progress has been essentially uninterrupted." The development of the steam engine, the mechanical utilization of water and wind power and the pioneer steps in the development of the airplane engine are other subjects covered in the description of National Museum patent models.

Worcester Is Offered Plan To Stop Pay Roll Inequities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER Mass.—Characterizing the salary and employment policies in city departments as "unsystematic, discriminatory, and wasteful," Griffenhagen & Associates of Chicago, in a new report on its survey of all municipal departments in Worcester, recommended formation of a Bureau of Personnel to carry out a list of recommendations designed to correct the "gross inequities arising from overlapping jurisdictions and ineffective administration."

Declaring that pay decreases "are practically unknown in the service" because of the "common idea in Worcester that an employee has a vested property right in his job, regardless of his usefulness to the city," the report cited several cases as examples of the fact that merit played little or no part in salary increases.

Among the cases cited were: Janitors at two branch libraries are paid more than the branch librarians in charge; a clerk in the Police Department, doing routine bookkeeping work which in other departments is paid from $1,200 to $1,500, has a salary of $2,184 a year; an employee of the Water Department is paid $2,375 for driving a truck, "apparently because he bears the title of foreman," while other truck drivers are paid as little as $1,250.

Asserting that "in general, little evidence is found of any organized tangible efforts or of definite measures to improve the welfare and morale of employees in the city service," the report recommends the establishment of a Bureau of Personnel to do away with "the present haphazard, unjust and wasteful employment practices of the individual departments."

State Board Asks Budget Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 23—In spite of a sharp decline in attendance at New Hampshire's 15 supervised recreation centers during 1938, the areas produced an income of $15,742 as compared with $12,880 in 1937, it was reported today by the State Treasury and Recreation Commission.

Appearing before the Legislature to explain the strange phenomenon of a State Department which wishes an appropriation smaller than that for the preceding year, the Commission indicated that if weather conditions had been better the income would have been a quarter again as much.

Attendance dropped from 408,916 in 1937 to 342,052 last year, a spokesman said. But the decline was more than compensated for by the new State policy of charging service fees, which the Commission held directly responsible for the "healthy financial and physical condition" of the areas.

The services charges, from 10 to 25 cents, brought a protest from many residents when the policy was first instituted. Commissioners declared today that the areas will "tend more and more" to become self-sustaining, as, for example, Wellington Beach on Newfound Lake, and offered a reduced budget request to substantiate the assertion.

Better Buy the Best

REYMOND'S Fine Variety BREADS

REYMOND'S Delicious DOUGHNUTS

REYMOND'S "All-American" POPCORN

Sold by All Independent Grocers

OWNERS OF DOGS

which are three months old or over in the City of Boston who fail to license them at once are subject to prosecution. A dog license is issued at the station house in the Police Division in which the animal is kept.

License expires April 1. Application should be made immediately.

FEES FOR DOG LICENSES

Male	$2
Female	5
Spayed	2
Kennel License	
(Not in excess of 10 dogs)	25
(In excess of 10 dogs)	50

Fee in all cases to accompany application.

JOSEPH F. TIMILTY, Police Commissioner

Sunday Bowling Measure Rejected

There will be no Sunday bowling in Massachusetts this year or next. The House of Representatives, after advancing to a third reading a bill which would allow Sunday bowling upon the approval of the voters, killed the legislation late yesterday. Inasmuch as the Legislature now holds sessions every two years, the measure cannot come up again until 1941.

At the same session the House ordered to a third reading a bill suspending until April 1, 1941, the law prohibiting the employment of women and minors in mills after 6 p. m.

The House also concurred with the Senate in accepting adverse committee reports on bills to reduce from 3 per cent to as low as 1 per cent per month the maximum interest rate on small loans.

The House took identical action on bills to provide that workmen's compensation benefits shall start on the day of injury. Now a waiting period of seven days is necessary.

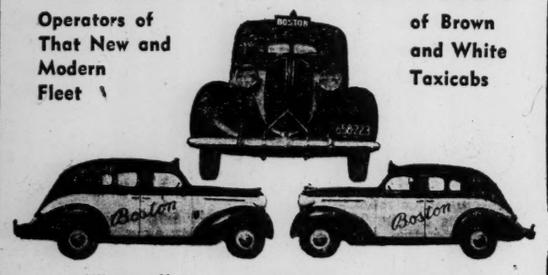
The Senate turned down a bill to establish a commission to regulate motion pictures and vaudeville.

Harvard to Hear White

William Allen White, "The Sage of Emporia," will give a series of three public lectures at Harvard University entitled "The Changing West" on April 24 and 25, and May 1, at 8 p. m. in the New Lecture Hall. The editor of the Emporia, Kansas, "Gazette" will speak on "What was the West?" "Why is the West?" and "How Will the West Survive?"

BOSTON CAB CO.

Operators of That New and Modern Fleet of Brown and White Taxicabs



Wherever You May Be CALL KEN. 5010

or select on any cab stand a Brown and White Boston Cab. Make Sure you hail a Boston

JOHN T. ROCKETT, President, Gen. Mgr.

Legal Gambling In 1939 Unlikely Tobin Veto Shows

Likelihood of legalized gambling in Boston this year is virtually ended today following Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's veto, late yesterday, of the petition for a dog track at the Boston Garden. The petition, whch would have permitted the Greyhound Racing Association to apply to the State Racing Commission for dates, was passed on March 20 by a City Council vote of 15 to 3. And it was to the Councillors that Mayor Tobin's message was directed.

"I take this action," he said, "despite the fact that dog racing is a legally conducted sport in this country and despite the fact that certain revenues accrue to the State and City Governments from such sources.

"I cannot be convinced, however, that there is any demand from the citizens of our City or County for additional outlets or opportunities to satisfy the gambling instincts, nor am I convinced that an additional dog track in our community would prove of financial benefit to the City.

"In fact, I am of the belief that the establishment of additional dog tracks at a time when economic conditions are so unstable, and when a large proportion of our citizens are forced to seek direct or indirect relief, cannot fail to have a destructive influence and effect upon the general welfare of our community.

"For this reason, and without desiring to set myself up as the keeper of the public's conscience, I feel it to be my responsibility and duty at this time to veto the order as presented me," the Mayor concluded.

North End clergy and civic organizations have urged the Mayor by letter, telephone, and telegram to turn down the Garden dog track project. The North End Union, the North Bennet Street Industrial School, the Family Welfare Society, the North End Civic Association, the West End House, and the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation were among the groups whose representatives made known their protests to the Mayor.

Thus, for the third time this year, Mayor Tobin has answered "No" to would-be track operators in Boston.

Bay State D. A. R. Meets in Boston

No reference to the Descendants of the American Revolution, newly organized rival "lineage group," was made during yesterday's uneventful sessions of the 45th State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the Copley-Plaza.

Capt. C. Wesley Patten, President of the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution—a guest at the annual dinner—did, however, remark in presenting the greetings of his order: "We want you to know that we recognize but one D. A. R."

The delegates received the greetings of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in the morning and heard an address by State Education Commssioner Walter F. Downey. The afternoon was occupied with routine business reports and a memorial service. At the dinner Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins, former New Hampshire State Regent of the D. A. R. was endorsed as candidate for Vice-President-General of the national body.

Mrs. Frank L. Nason of Scituate, Registrar General of the National Society of the D. A. R., stated during the day that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, is still a member of the organization. Mrs. Roosevelt was reported to have resigned in protest against refusal by D. A. R. officials in Washington to allow Marion Anderson, Negro singer from Philadelphia, to sing in Constitution Hall in Washington.

An Associated Press dispatch from Los Angeles, however, stated that in answering questions following a lecture she gave there yesterday, Mrs. Roosevelt said: "Yes, I have resigned from the D. A. R."

Turkish Astronomer Speaks at Radcliffe

Iota chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary society, at Radcliffe College had as speaker at its annual spring meeting yesterday Miss Paris Pishmish, one of two women astronomers in Turkey, and now research fellow at Radcliffe.

Miss Pishmish described the measures taken in 1933 in Turkey to modernize the University of Istanbul. "All the professors were asked to resign because they were not suited to a modern university," she said. "By 1935 we were ready for research work in the new observatory. Under the new system, it was interesting to recall the old teachers who had taught me mathematics, because no research work was done then at all. These new professors, mostly from Germany, had worked in an environment where everyone did a bit of research, and they showed us we could do something.

Mlle. Nadia Boulanger yesterday was initiated with three Radcliffe Juniors, to the Iota chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, to which she had been made a member last June after she had returned to France.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 24

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Station W1XAL

For Friday, March 24

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Home Towns in America," Samuel Beer.
8:00 p. m.—Pathways to Peace.
8:15 p. m.—Elements of Aviation—Review of Section One. Prof. Hilding Carlson.

Fall River Industry Gets a Boost

Tape for Venetian Blinds a New Output

Upper—Girls turning out the narrow tape that separates shutters. Lower—Worker inspects a new design of strap. Inset—Edwin J. Gibbons, Manager of Fall River plant of Thomas French and Sons, Manchester Eng.

Venetian Blinds Aid to Fall River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 23—Upsurging use of venetian blinds has added another industry to this textile city. It's the weaving of the strong, narrow tape that holds the wooden shutter strips together.

Chief profiter from this extended use of the blinds has been the firm of Thomas French and Sons of Manchester, England. Their Fall River branch, under the managership of Edwin J. Gibbons, now has 22 looms and a payroll of 110 persons. Ten more looms are now being installed and employment for a total of 300 is in prospect, the firm announces.

Workers report the old English custom of a shut down for refreshments late in the afternoon is faithfully observed.

Vermont Studies 'Little TVA' Plan

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 23 (AP)—The Municipal Corporations and Franchises Committee of the Vermont House of Representatives weighed today the merits of a three-hour debate on the question: Public versus private ownership of utilities.

The hearing was held Tuesday on a proposal for a "Little TVA" in Vermont, which would involve the formation of a Vermont state power authority as a corporation with the power to acquire, in the name of the State, all private utility property in Vermont.

Under the terms of the proposal, the authority would be administered by a three-man commission to be appointed by the Governor. Also provided would be a study of all the State's natural water resources.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Andersen stories	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"On the Mall"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Studio speakers	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Sports talk	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Commentator	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben Pollack's Orch.	The World We Live In	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	The World We Live In	"Don't You Believe It"		Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith Hour: Aldrich Family; Abbott and Costello; orchestra	"Parade of Progress"; "The Cracker Barrel" Eastman School Symphony Orchestra; Paul	Vallee Hour: Francis Lederer and Margo in sketch; Jack Oakie; James Hilton; orch.	"Little Theater of Music": concert "Sinfonietta" with Alfred Wallenstein	"The Wordcaster" The Staley Players: dramatization Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	White, conductor	"Good News of 1939"; Preview with W. Beery;	Jack Fisher's Orch. News commentator	"Smilin' Thru" "Smilin' Thru"
9:15	Whispering Voice Choir	News commentator	"Curtain Calls"	"Mid-Week Forum"
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Town Meeting: "Should We Limit the Rights	Melisa Korjus, soprano;	Third Period, Boston	"Mid-Week Forum"
9:45		orchestra		
10:00 "Tune-Up Time"; Grace Moore; A. Kostelanetz Orch.	of Political Groups With Alien Ties?" "New England Talks It Over"; forum	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Florence George; Ralph Bellamy; Trotter's Orch.	Bruins-New York Rangers hockey game "Stars Over Manhattan" "Stars Over Manhattan"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra Dick Stutz' Orchestra Pete Herman's Orch "The Monitor News"
10:15				
10:30 "Viewpoints"				
10:45				
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Drake University Symphony Orchestra	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	"The Music You Want"		Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ; Garden talk	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 'The Handy Man'	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Newton School Days"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Symphony in Jazz"
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; orchestra; soloists	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Julie Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"The Nation's School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Singing Strings"	"Singing Parson"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Down the Mississippi	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Down the Mississippi	"Woman in White"		"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interviews	Dave Ballentine, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"The Woman's Page"	"Music of Tomorrow"
12:00 Commentator	News; talk; musicale	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Musicale; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Organ recital
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Music	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Musical Roundup"	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumer's program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Pianologues"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	Music Appreciation	"Ask the Mrs."	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hour: Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor	John Agnew, pianist	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of the Air	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Music Appreciat'n Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	"The Playgoer"
2:45	"Betty Crocker"		Montana Meechy; orch.	John Kiley, baritone
3:00 News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Harvard-Mt. Holyoke debate	Sport reports
3:15 Don Artiste, piano	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sport reports
3:30 Keyboard Concert	Northland Choir	The Guiding Light"	Harvard-Mt. Holyoke debate	Sport reports
3:45 Keyboard Concert	Weather; news	Pepper Young's Family		Sport reports
4:00 Speaker; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 "Promenade"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 "Promenade"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salute to Boston	Sport reports
4:45 Studio speaker	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch		Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Orchestra; choir	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Folk Singers	Golden Theater Group	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News commentator	Dick Stutz Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramtic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter"	Lewis E. Lawes' "Criminal Case Histories"	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham,	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	Law Society Forum	baritone; Frank Black's	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"On the Beam"
8:30 Burns and Allen;	Law Society Forum	Orchestra; chorus	Symphonic Strings with	Concordia vs. Boston
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.			Alfred Wallenstein	Olympics hockey game
9:00 Orson Welles; Sam	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	"People's Quiz Club"	Concordia vs. Boston
9:15 Levene; Elissa	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"People's Quiz Club"	Olympics hockey game
9:30 Landi in "Twen-	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	"Gloomchasers"; solo-	Concordia vs. Boston
9:45 tieth Century"	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	ists; quartet; orch.	Olympics hockey game
10:00 "Grand Central	"Voices in the Night";	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time"; dram-	Concordia vs. Boston
10:15 Station"; drama	mixed chorus; orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	atization	Olympics hockey game
10:30 Columbia Concert	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Uncle Ezra"	Sagi Vela, baritone; con-	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Orchestra	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Behind the Headlines"	cert orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Sterling Young's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:30 Jimmy Dorsey's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Ernie Holst's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Christopher Columbus
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Ernie Holst's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Orchestra

Value of Region To U. S. Shown In Products Census

New England's importance as an industrial section of the country is shown in the completed summary of the Census of Manufacturers for 1937, made public today by the Boston office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Census, made biennially by the Federal Government, shows that during 1937 the value of New England manufactured products was $5,109,927,186, or 8.4 per cent of the total value for the United States.

Percentage of U. S. Firms

It also showed that New England during that year had 9.3 per cent of the total manufacturing establishments of the country, accounted for 12 per cent of the average wage earners and 11.2 per cent of the wages paid in the manufacturing industry.

New England has four of the 33 major industrial areas throughout the country: Boston, Providence-Fall River-New Bedford, Springfield-Holyoke, and Worcester. These four industrial areas had a total value of products of $2,837,547,750 or almost 56 per cent of the value of manufactured products of New England in 1937. They had over 58 per cent of the manufacturing establishments of New England and accounted for 53 per cent of the average number of wage earners and the wages paid in this region.

Other Gains Marked

Employment, wages and value of production increased in New England in 1937, contrasted with 1935, as they did also in the country as a whole.

Average wageearners in New England manufacturing industries during 1937 numbered 1,022,351 or overr 13 per cent more than 1935. Their wages totaled $1,133,392,580 which was an increase over 1935 of 28.5 per cent. Salaried employees totaled 131,740 for 1937, an advance of almost 10 per cent, and their salaries amounted to $294,813,237 which was a gain of 15.5 per cent. New England manufacturing establishments—15,569—produced goods valued at $5,109,927,186 which was $1,178,926,702 or 30 per cent greater than the value of production in 1935.

Centralized Buying Saves City $35,000

Centralized purchasing of supplies, benefiting from 10 per cent discounts and other economies, saved the City of Quincy approximately $35,000 in the first year of its existence, Purchasing Agent John T. Lane informed the City Council Finance Committee yesterday.

Altogether about 7,500 orders totaling more than $350,000 were approved by Lane's department from Feb. 21, 1938, when the purchasing bureau went into effect.

Hear Admiral on Defense

The Women's Division of the Republican State Committee announces a meeting at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, tomorrow at 11 a. m., when Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap, retired, will speak on "National Defense."

U. S. Woolen Industry Faced Obstacles in Early Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAY, Maine—The mill built here towards the end of the 18th century by Samuel M. Mayall, an Englishman, is now generally believed to have been the first commercial woolen mill in the United States. It was located at "The Cataract" on a small stream which is a tributary of the Royal River, which flows into the sea at Yarmouth. All that remains of it today is a crumbling ruin.

One authority states that Mayall came from a family that had manufactured woolen goods in England and that his purpose was to start a mill in America. Another story is that he ran away from his home and landed here a poor boy. Then he came to Maine and located in Danville where he married Miss Anna Hicks, a wealthy spinster. Both authorities agree on the marriage. Undoubtedly he made use of her estate and established the industry which was to grow to the proportions the textile trade of this country has reached.

It was early in 1790 that Mayall decided to start a mill at North Gray. England's woolen interests learned of these plans and immediately began a vigorous opposition.

Mayall knew that no machinery would be available in this country and that if he shipped plans for machinery they would never reach here. He discovered that quantities of bright colored cloth were being shipped for trade with the Indians so he purchased a number of bales of this material and hid machine plans in the center of these.

He decided to establish himself here because at that time it was the center of a great sheep growing area. When the British woolen interests learned that he was weaving woolen goods in Maine they sought to stop him. He was arrested and served a sentence in jail but he persisted in his efforts.

Records are somewhat conflicting but there is every season to believe that this Mayall mill provided many thousand yards of cloth for the uniforms of Washington's army. The original building was entirely destroyed by fire and another plant erected some time later. The record set forth that the year the second mill was built Hiram Ricker leased it and wove 9,000 yards of cloth from wool he raised himself. This was the grandfather of the present generation of Rickers at Poland Spring. Records held by the Rickers vary.

They show that in 1834 Wentworth Ricker, great grandfather of the present generation retired from the active management of affairs and turned them over to his son Hiram. This son launched into the business of buying and selling sheep and dealing in wool and lumber. When the change in the tariff of 1846 came, having a large lot of wool on hand for which there was no market, and the price falling from 50 to 20 cents, he engaged the Mayall mill and made the wool into cloth, producing between 8,000 and 9,000 yards.

The old mill is now the property of the Pownal State School. Textile publications and woolen manufacturers very generally agree that this old Mayall mill was where the woolen industry in America had its beginning.

Tobin Forecasts Tax Cut With Lower School Budget

Jumping to their feet, 800 representatives of Boston's banking, insurance, and real estate interests applauded enthusiastically last night as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin ended an address in which he indicated that the city might expect a lower tax rate in the next two years. Part of the relief, he declared, would come from smaller school budgets.

The Mayor spoke at the 50th anniversary dinner of the Boston Real Estate Exchange held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Statler. The idea of the sales tax was referred to by most speakers—either directly or indirectly.

Mayor Tobin, while hoping for some relief for Boston because of reduced school budgets due to "decreasing Boston school population," pointed to the Legislature as the main source of help. He hoped, he said, that it "would do its duty this year."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's representative, Elmer C. Nelson, told the realty men that "without specifying any particular tax" he could say that in the Governor they had "an advocate of those principles calculated to give real estate men renewed hope and courage."

Benjamin C. Tower, president of the Real Estate Exchange, came out flatly for the sales tax and was warmly applauded.

Among the guests at the head table were Reginald W. Bird, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, Inc.; H. Clifford Bangs, Director of the National Association of Real Estate Boards of Washington, D. C.; Charles F. Weed, President of the New England Council; Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and William Rand, President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Deed Recorded After 208 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine—An unrecorded deed, executed 208 years ago, came to light in the York County Registry of Deeds at Alfred a few days ago, and was duly placed on record by Register John Smith. The document, dated March 25, 1731, was a proprietor's deed to the territory that is now known as the Town of Sanford, which then included Alfred but had no name. It was discovered in a package of old papers which had been left in the registry.

The lands were deeded to the proprietors long before the Colonies became independent, which accounts for the wording of the indenture "made the 25th day of March, 1731, in the Fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second over Great Britain, . . . Between the Proprietors of a Certain Tract of Land, of the Contents of Eight Miles Square, appointed by Maj. William Phillips heretofore of Saco, in the County of York, and Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Gentlemen (Deceas'd), to be laid out for a Township . . ."

Provision in case of war with the Indians was recommended to the Proprietors in these words: "If any or all of the Setlers should be driven or forced off from their respective Lots by the Indians (in case of a war) before the said Setlers have lived 10 years upon their lots, then and in that case they shall enjoy the same, in case they return to them within Twelve Months after a Peace is concluded, and shall Settle on their Lots . . . the time necessarily lost by the Indian War, to be reckoned no breach of the Condition of their Deeds."

Harvard Freshmen Surrender Ballot

Harvard freshmen have voted to surrender their "ancient right" of electing their own class officers. In a referendum on "election or selection" they voted 432 to 179 in favor of the "undemocratic" system.

Proponents of the change based their campaign on the claim that it is "the clever politician rather than the proven class leader" who usually has succeeded in getting elected by members of a large and not too well acquainted class.

Approximately two-thirds of the class voted in the surprise referendum, which was heralded only by a few placards and an announcement in the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily newspaper.

The results of the referendum were even more surprising to the Student Council than to the student body as a whole. The Council has for the last few years been the chief supporter of the first-year elections, while the Crimson has been just as strongly opposed. The Crimson, still a little surprised at its own victory, congratulated the freshmen on their "undemocratic victory."

N. H. State House Adds to Addition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 23—Although the State House Annex at Concord is not completed, an addition is already being made to the structure.

When the building was started last year provisions were made that if additional Federal assistance were forthcoming, an additional wing could be added to the building without cutting into the building originally planned. Now, the PWA has granted permission for the State to use the $145,000 spent for land damages to qualify for an additional allotment to cover construction of the new wing.

State officials felt that it was good policy to take full advantage of whatever Federal assistance could be obtained for this project, as it is space badly needed by State departments and, if constructed at a later date, might be entirely at State expense. As it now stands, the money used by the State in connection with the rental of space in buildings outside the State House for State departments will meet the expenses of the new structure, pay the interest on the investment, and ultimately retire the bonds.

Quarters in the new building are being built for the particular needs of the various State departments and it is felt that this and the concentration of State activities will lead to greater efficiency.

Self-Government Lecture Scheduled

For the benefit of the Home and School Visitors Association of Boston, Dr. Robert Waelder, formerly of Vienna, will lecture on April 11 at 8:15 p. m. in the Empire Ballroom of the Hotel Vendome on "Self-Government," it is announced by officials of the Association.

Dr. Waelder has been collaborating with the Institute of International Co-operation at the Geneva Research Centre under the Rockefeller Foundation. He approaches the subject of self-government by analysis of the members of a typical community. He will pay special attention in this lecture to "the function of an aristocracy within the framework of democracy" and to "the importance of Puritanism and nonconformism to the Anglo-Saxon type of democracy."

The Home and School Visitors Association is a privately supported organization, which sends representatives to investigate conditions in the homes of children whose progress in school is below the average.

Women Jurors Measure Is Rejected in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 23 (AP)—Jury duty remained a man's job in Vermont for at least another two years today after the House of Representatives rejected, 124 to 100, a measure which would have made women eligible for jury service.

Two women legislators took opposite sides in the debate, one contending "none of the dreadful prophecies came true when women achieved the right to vote," the other saying many women "are not in a position to serve on a jury."

Boston Amusements—Opera, Concert, New Films, Art

Second 'Tristan' Of Season Hailed

By L. A. Sloper

Popularity of Wagner, and especially of "Tristan und Isolde," continues unabated in Boston. The second performance of this music drama in the brief local engagement of the Metropolitan Opera Association, given yesterday afternoon, was applauded and cheered by an audience which filled the Boston Opera House.

Wagner of course must divide honors with the Metropolitan and with the superb cast it gives to "Tristan," a cast which probably could not be equaled elsewhere unless transported bodily. With a superior operatic orchestra and with Mr. Bodanzky to direct the whole, a splendid performance is assured. Yesterday afternoon's seemed even better than usual.

All the elements mentioned are obviously essential to the result. Most conspicuous among them is the contribution of Kirsten Flagstad. Her glorious voice rouses fresh wonder and admiration at each hearing. Yesterday it had a slight edge at the beginning, but this soon wore off, and the organ was in its true form for the Narrative, and so continued through the great Garden scene of the second act. Mme. Flagstad's acting has taken on freedom and expressiveness, too, since her early appearance in this part.

Nowadays Mme. Flagstad is companioned in the first act by a Brangäne worthy of her. Mme. Thorborg too brings a superb voice to her part, as well as a genuine gift for acting. She shows also a notable self-effacement which does not detract from the dramatic quality of her work. While she is awaiting the summons to bring out the potion for Tristan and Isolde to drink, she remains motionless backstage, yet there is something in the droop of her figure that tells of the struggle she is undergoing between her love for her mistress and her sense of obedience. Thus she keeps the character in the picture without allowing it to obtrude into the action. And Mme. Thorborg's offstage singing in the second act was of a moving purity and beauty.

Another acquisition to the Metropolitan's Wagnerian wing is Herbert Janssen, the Kurvenal. He brings style and distinction to the part. Mr. List again sang musically, and made Marke's lament as interesting perhaps as it can be made.

Mr. Melchior the veteran Tristan, disclosed once more the qualities which have won the suffrage of many audiences. His half-voice again lacked body and resonance, and his acting was not illusive, but in the passages which call for full-breathed song he was still effective.

The orchestra was in especially good form yesterday, and although it could do with more strings, it achieved in the climaxes a strong body of tone. Mr. Bodanzky was in one of his more lyrical moods, and presided magisterially over a well-co-ordinated performance.

'Tristan und Isolde'

Boston Opera House—Wednesday afternoon, March 22, Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde." The cast:

Tristan	Lauritz Melchior
King Marke	Emanuel List
Isolde	Kirsten Flagstad
Kurvenal	Herbert Janssen
Melot	Arnold Gabor
Brangäne	Kerstin Thorborg
A Shepherd	Karl Laufkoetter
The steersman	Louis D'Angelo
A Sailor's Voice	Erich Witte

Conductor, Artur Bodanzky

News of Music

Symphony Program

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will make its last visit of the season to New York next week and will give its twenty-first pair of concerts in Symphony Hall on Thursday afternoon, April 6 (instead of Friday), and Saturday evening, April 8. Artur Rubinstein, Polish pianist, will be soloist in the Brahms Concerto in B flat major. Serge Koussevitzky will open the program with Vaughan Williams' Fantasia for Two String Orchestras on a Theme of Thomas Tallis. Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms" will also be played, the Cecilia Society, trained by Arthur Fiedler, joining the Orchestra for the performance.

Nelson Eddy

The following program is announced by Nelson Eddy for his recital in Symphony Hall, Monday evening, April 10:

"Lascia ch'io pianga," from "Rinaldo" ..... Handel
"Se vuol ballare," from "Le Nozze di Figaro" ..... Mozart
"Suonata è l'ora," from "L'amore dei Tre Re" ..... Montemezzi
"So Pure and Fair" (Dante's Song of Beatrice) from "The New Life" ..... Wolf-Ferrari
"The Two Grenadiers" ..... Schumann
"Die Mainacht" ..... Brahms
"Cacilie" ..... Strauss
"Dernieres volontés" ..... Gounod
"Clair de lune" ..... Fauré
"Le Danse Macabre" ..... Saint-Saëns
"Don Juan's Serenade" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Cargoes" ..... Tom Dobson
"When I Have Sung my Songs" ..... Ernest Charles
"Tally-Ho!" ..... Franco Leoni
"Tomorrow" ..... Frederick Keel

Finlandia Chorus

The Finlandia Male Chorus, Heikki Klemetti, conductor, will visit Boston to give a concert in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 23. The Chorus is to represent that country at the New York World's Fair.

Melville Clark

Melville Clark, American harpist, will be soloist on the regular Open House program of the Longy School of Music in Cambridge Tuesday evening. Sharing the program with Mr. Clark will be Dorothy Clark, who will play selections by Saint-Saëns and Chopin on the novachord.

Richmond Series

The first public recital in Boston by Nathan Milstein, Russian violinist, is scheduled for a Sunday afternoon next season. This will be one of the series sponsored by Aaron Richmond. The other four numbers will be Rachmaninoff, Lotte Lehmann, the Don Cossacks and John Charles Thomas. The dates are Oct. 29, Nov. 19, Dec. 3, Jan. 21 and March 3.

Argentinita and her company will return to Boston on Nov. 2, in Aaron Richmond's evening series. The other artists in this series will be Fritz Kreisler, the Philadelphia Orchestra, Valadimir Horowitz, and Kirsten Flagstad. The dates are Oct. 18, Dec. 11, Jan. 13, and Feb. 12.

Nickolas Muray, N. Y.; Chidnoff

Three Aspects of Ruth Draper

The monologuist, coming Monday to the Plymouth for a week of her character sketches, may be seen above in character for "Opening a Bazaar"; upper right, in the mood for "Love in the Balkans"; and lower right, as herself.

Verdi, Vividly

If Verdi grows in greatness with the years, certainly "Aïda" gains in color, romance, splendor, and mystery—at least, in the Metropolitan style. There were repeated curtain calls last night for Giovanni Martinelli, Elisabeth Rethberg, Bruna Castagna, John Charles Thomas, and others in the cast, not forgetting Ettore Panizza, who conducted with an acute perception which enabled him to integrate a fine performance.

Settings, properties, and costumes were authentic and fresh, and this means much in so vivid and brilliant a spectacle.

Mr. Martinelli as Radames was in splendid voice and a figure of strength throughout. In the final scene he was slightly off key, but in general he proved himself the superb artist, never depending entirely on power and range of voice, but displaying nuance where demanded. He was at his best in the first act romanza, "Celeste Aïda."

Mme. Rethberg in the title role scored a vocal triumph, especially in the moonlight scene with "O cieli azzuri," presented in excellent taste mezza voce. Always molding her phrases well, this artist sings with intelligence and feeling.

Mme. Castagna brought a fresh and charming quality to the role of Amneris, and a marked capacity for emotional expression. Mr. Thomas was not an impressive Amonasro. Miss Gambarelli was a joyous figure in the triumphal dance, although her attire was out of key with the Egyptian scene.

From introduction to finale, Verdi's opulent music was impressively presented. How entrancingly he has woven Oriental coloring into its texture, especially in the chants and dances! How stately and majestic the pageant, and how unforgettable the pompous march played on those peculiar trumpets which Sax invented for this very purpose. Conductors, artists, musicians, impresarios come and go. But Verdi's "Aïda" has to its credit more performances by the Metropolitan than any other opera.

M. B.

'Aïda'

Boston Opera House—Wednesday evening, March 22, Verdi's "Aïda." The cast:

The King	Norman Cordon
Amneris	Bruna Castagna
Aïda	Elisabeth Rethberg
Radames	Giovanni Martinelli
Ramfis	Ezio Pinza
Amonasro	John Charles Thomas
A Messenger	Giordano Paltrinieri
A Priestess	Thelma Votipka

Incidental Dances by Maria Gambarelli and Corps de Ballet
Conductor, Ettore Panizza

Arts and Handicrafts

By Dorothy Adlow

There are several exhibitions of interest being shown simultaneously at the Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H. In keeping with its policy, the Museum aims to show fine arts and handicrafts representative of present-day workmanship. A balance is generally maintained between the decorative and pictorial arts.

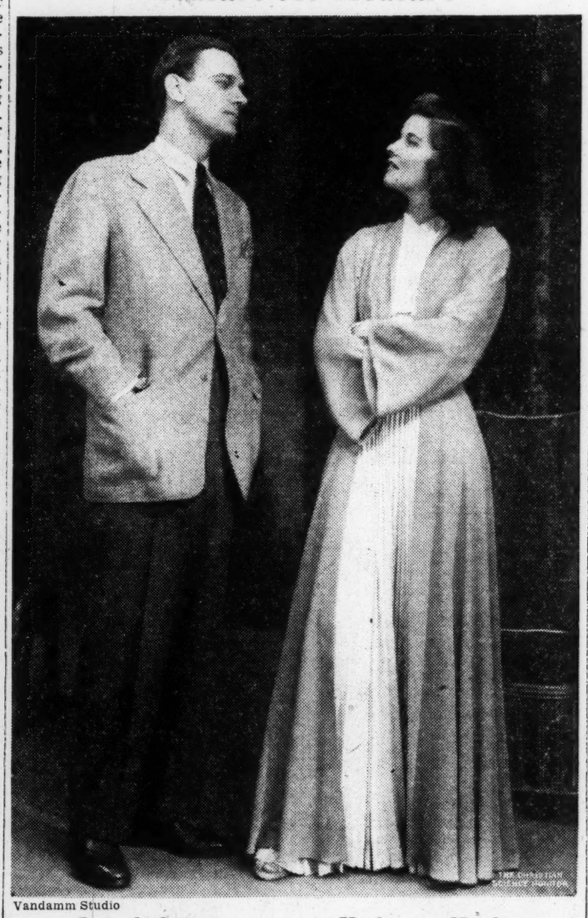
There is one large gallery dedicated to Finnish textiles. The weaves with strong patterns and subtle tonal arrangements are hung where they may be viewed at long range, or examined by the curious at close view. Finland is especially noted for its native workmanship on the loom. While traditional motifs continue to be used, we observe in this Manchester display that experiments are being made with varying thicknesses of thread, with rag wefts, and diverse surface textures. Some of the weaving is flat, other pieces have the knotted application, comparable to Oriental rugs. There is interest in pile, in attaining beauty through depth and three-dimensional texture. While all the experiments do not seem successful, we are interested in that curiosity which urges modern craftsmen in the direction of new combinations and untraditional effects.

On display besides are Danish decorative arts, including bronze bowls wrought in simplified designs; and glass shaped for practical use. The application of delicate design such as flowers and sea grass enhances some of the pieces. There are, in addition, some interesting and sturdy pieces of pottery of gray, green, and red, black and white lustre. And finally, there are some textiles with blocked or stenciled decoration.

A very satisfactory innovation in the large American decorative arts gallery is an arrangement of glass shelves upon which have been placed the large collection of Sandwich glass belonging to the Currier Gallery. Never have we seen our native American glass shown in such favorable manner so that the sizes and shapes, the ornament and color are all clearly apprehended. The installation looks like a handsome stained glass window.

Water color paintings of Hawaiian flowers by Juanita Vitousek are also on exhibition. This group of flower portraits is very attractive. Mrs. Vitousek has some handsome models from which to work, a collection which would be the envy of a certain type of flower painter hereabouts. She enlarges the blossom in order apparently to attain fuller and richer pictorial design. Sometimes she abandons the precise literal rendering for some additional flourishes to which, somehow, the highly ornamental contours of the flower impel her. Some of the blossoms are notable for their undulating lineaments, others for their bulging plastic shape. Not all floral portrayers are as capable as Mrs. Vitousek of seeing the blossom in full character and recording it both with accuracy and decorative interest. Among the flowers she represents are the banana blossom, orchid ginger, white bird of paradise, belladonna, and night-blooming cereus. In the ensemble the exhibition conveys an impression of tropical luxuriance.

'Measure for Measure'



Vandamm Studio

Joseph Cotten **Katharine Hepburn**

In Philip Barry's play, "The Philadelphia Story" at the Colonial.

'Love Affair' and a Director

In dialogue, characterization, direction, and acting "Love Affair," at the Keith Memorial is one of the superior films of the season. Its story is a conventional movie plot that in less skilful hands might seem disappointingly artificial. But under the careful guidance of Leo McCarey, with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer to act the principal parts, the narrative gains surprising warmth and sympathy, acquires unexpected touches of humor, and develops a surprising understanding of human strength and frailties.

Mr. McCarey begins with a European playboy bound for America and matrimony. On the steamer is an American girl who holds ease and luxury as the most desirable of goals. A score of other directors have started their cameras on a similar situation. But unobtrusively Mr. McCarey manages to infuse the theme with something different.

He looks beneath the surface of these seemingly superficial people and finds something worth while. A genuine affection is kindled between them. A brief visit on shore at Madeira with the grandmother of the young man strengthens and deepens their feeling. By the time the ship has reached New York they have determined to try their wings, to see if they can make their way without assistance from others, to learn if they can prove themselves worthy of each other.

Perhaps the conditions that they impose on themselves are artificial. Possibly the ease with which they discard the fiancé and fiancée waiting to greet them respectively is a trifle disconcerting. But lay these things to the scenario. Mr. McCarey slides over them so gracefully that the rough spots are not conspicuous. With similar skill he manages the series of coincidences which separate and finally unite the lovers. He is intent on creating a mood and an atmosphere. And he has largely succeeded.

Under his prompting, Irene Dunne, who is plastic material for an imaginative director, gives a surprisingly appealing performance as the girl. Mr. Boyer is equally in the vein as the young man. Mme. Ouspenskaya, who is less familiar on the screen, makes the part of the grandmother, which might have been of minor consequence, a memorable bit of characterization, in keeping with the romantic vein of the story.

Quite different in mood is "Twelve Crowded Hours," the second film on the bill, a melodrama about a policy racket and the reporter who sought to break up the gang behind it, became involved in all sorts of complications, but finally managed to bring the racketeers to a rough kind of cinematic justice and won the hand of the girl he admired. It has been managed ably enough under the supervision of Robert Sisk, and has capable acting by Richard Dix and a cast that includes Lucille Ball, Donald MacBride, and Cyrus W. Kendall. But for all of its professional touches it is essentially just another melodrama.

E. F. M.

Tauber With Varied Songs

The eleventh season of the Boston Morning Musicales is now history. At the sixty-sixth concert yesterday morning, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Richard Tauber, tenor, sang, accompanied at the piano by Percy Kohn. Mr. Tauber's program included five groups. The first was given to Schubert, and listed "Frühlingsglaube," "Trock'ne Blumen," and "Wohin." A pair of composers shared the second group which opened with "Aus Meinen grossen Schmerzen" and "Im Herbst" by Franz, and "Über Nacht," and "Verborgenheit" by Wolf. Group three was dedicated to Grieg and included "Letzter Fruhling," "Am schönsten Sommerabend," and "Eros." Following the intermission, Mr. Tauber offered songs by Strauss-Korngold, which included "Du bist mein Traum" from "Lied der Liebe" and "Dort rauscht und plauscht der Wienerwald." Lehar's "Farewell my love, Farewell" from "Frasquita" and "You are my heart's delight" from "Land of Smiles" completed the printed program.

This was Mr. Tauber's first appearance in this city as a recitalist. He had been heralded as a singer equally at home on the concert platform, in opera, and the movies. Possibly this reputation influenced his choice of music; but so far as this commentator was concerned his program ended with the trio of Grieg songs. It was gratifying to find these songs on his program. They are very much worth while. The remarkable thing is that more singers have not discovered them; or if they have, that they do not offer them.

They are admirably suited to Mr. Tauber's voice, which is of excellent quality and expertly managed. The singer has a very fine pianissimo, a little over-indulged, perhaps, and of such transparent quality as to be scarcely audible at times. It is entirely possible that Mr. Tauber misjudged the acoustics of the ballroom, which are not altogether suited to such delicate work.

At the other end of the dynamic range, Mr. Tauber has well domed tones full-volumed and resonant. With the technique of a good crescendo at hand, it was somewhat disappointing to find him wasting his time on the less rewarding material of his final groups when there are literally hundreds of excellent songs, both old and new, containing dramatic content well suited to his talents. But perhaps 11 o'clock in the morning is too early to ask a man to fling himself into a dramatically interesting program.

Mr. Tauber's practice of presenting his accompanist to an audience before the opening number is commendable and might profitably be emulated. It is a gracious recognition which too often is overlooked. The capacity audience gave Mr. Tauber a cordial welcome and warm applause throughout the program.

G. M. S.

Guitry and Seven Pearls

Sacha Guitry, who is a versatile and a witty entertainer, has developed a cinematic style that is largely his own. His method was apparent in "The Story of a Cheat." It is visible again—though the subject matter is different—in "The Pearls of the Crown" at the Fine Arts. His technique consists primarily of two devices. Partly he is the commentator, narrating the facts that he deems essential. Then by means of the camera he illustrates significant episodes in his tale.

In the present instance, he is concerned with seven pearls, four of which adorn the British crown. How strictly accurate his account may be, is open to question. He admits as much himself. But with a Gallic shrug he throws off the imputation with the suggestion that at least his story is interesting.

And it is. From the time of the infancy of Catherine de Medici he traces a path through a tangled web of events that introduces such historic figures as Henry VIII of England, Pope Clement VII, Anne Boleyn, Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Madame Dubarry, Bonaparte, Napoleon III, and less renowned gentlemen in modern tweeds who gabble in French, Italian, and English about their theories of the three missing pearls. Once the jewels were all together in a matchless string of seven. But they became separated and it is the account of the three which were stolen that provides the center of interest for the final sequences of the film.

M. Guitry's method of story telling is flexible. He can turn from the past to the present with ease, or toss in amusing comment at will. He also manages to find opportunity for himself to appear in a varied assortment of parts. No less than four satisfy him in the current picture. He is almost equally generous with Jacqueline Delubac, to whom he has given three roles. The rest of the cast come to his aid when he is in need of assistance.

Some of the incidents are characteristically French. But the conclusion is typically Guitryesque, an ironic fillip that provides an amusing final touch to the strange procession of incidents that have gone before.

E. F. M.

Broadway Notes

New York

Abbott Birthday Candles

Broadway birthday candles are burning brightly in the office of George Abbott. "What a Life" completed 400 performances at the Mansfield Theater on March 17. "The Primrose Path," featuring Helen Westley, will pass the 100 mark on March 29, and "The Boys From Syracuse," the Rodgers and Hart musical, will give its 150th performance March 30.

London Wants 'Family Portrait'

Cheryl Crawford reports that several producers have cabled offers for a London production of "Family Portrait," the new success starring Judith Anderson at the Morosco Theater. While the names of important English actresses have been suggested for the leading role of Mary, Miss Crawford and her co-producers, Day Tuttle and Richard Skinner, are fairly firm in their desire to postpone a London production until they can take Miss Anderson and Margaret Webster over to do the roles they created here.

Saroyan Play for Regular Run

Instead of confining William Saroyan's play, "My Heart's in the Highlands," to Sunday night showings beginning April 2, as planned, the Group Theater has decided to open it for a regular run on April 12. The house has not yet been chosen.

Museum Lends Barrymore Painting

A painting of John Barrymore by James Montgomery Flagg, which has been on exhibit at the Museum of the City of New York, has been lent to Aldrich and Myers for use in their production of "My Dear Children," the new Catherine Turney-Jerry Horwin comedy which starts a road tour at Princeton on Friday. The painting shows Mr. Barrymore as Hamlet. A party scene in the play calls for Mr. Barrymore to repeat brief bits from famous plays, and the lines from "Hamlet" dominate the scene.

Drama Critics Meet April 19

The fourth annual session of the New York Drama Critics' Circle to select the best play of the season will be held on April 19. Announcement of the award will be made on April 23 at their annual dinner at the Algonquin, when a silver plaque designed by Henry Varnum Poor will be presented to the playwright honored. The session will be broadcast coast-to-coast by the NBC.

"Love Affair" Held Over

"Love Affair," the RKO-Radio romantic drama co-starring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer, will begin its second week at Radio City Music Hall Thursday. The stage revue, "Short Stories," produced by Russell Markert, also will be held over. Added to the program will be Walt Disney's new Silly Symphony, "Merbabies," which features an undersea circus.

Extra Matinée for 'Family Portrait'

Three matinées will be given in Easter week of "Family Portrait," the play about the family of Jesus, at the Morosco Theatre. Seats are on sale for six weeks ahead.

News of the Stage

Draper Seat Sale

Seats for Ruth Draper's engagement at the Plymouth Theater next week go on sale at the box office today. After her programs here, Miss Draper will sail for England to give her sketches and monologues in London in May.

'Five Kings' and Guild

According to the New York Times, the Theater Guild is severing its association with the Mercury Theater in the production of "Five Kings," and the future course of the piece will lie in the hands of Orson Welles and John Houseman.

Lunt and Fontaine

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne have postponed for the summer plans for the so called Festival of Comedy which they had scheduled for opening in New York on May 15. They are expected to close the road tour, in which they are now engaged, on April 29 in Pittsburgh.

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MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part 1)
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ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-1664 Evgs. 8:50. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

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In VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER
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ETHEL MERMAN AND JIMMY DURANTE
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STARS IN YOUR EYES
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CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center 49th St. and 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-5474 Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

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Serenity Marks the March of Progress in Hartford, the 'Insurance City'

State Departments Oppose Baldwin's Cuts in Budget

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23—A revolt against Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin's economy program and the drastic cuts in expenditures that go with it has been brewing in the Connecticut Capitol. The Appropriations Committee of the General Assembly has been listening to heads of departments and institutions complaining, one after another, that if the Governor's budget is put through they will have to drop what they consider essential services. The issue will be decided within a few weeks on the floor of the Senate and the House.

The Committee's hearings, open now to newspapermen, reveal the tenor of the comments; and a few notes from them will indicate in which department heads find themselves under the Governor's budget plans.

To begin with, the Agricultural Experiment Station warns the Committee that it cannot be responsible for spread of gypsy moth, Japanese beetle and other pests if its funds for pest control are cut on the lines of the Baldwin budget.

The Park and Forest Commission deplores the abandonment of a topographical survey which it has started.

The Veterans Home Commission says that the Baldwin budget does not give it enough money to operate the new soldier's home which will be opened during the next biennium.

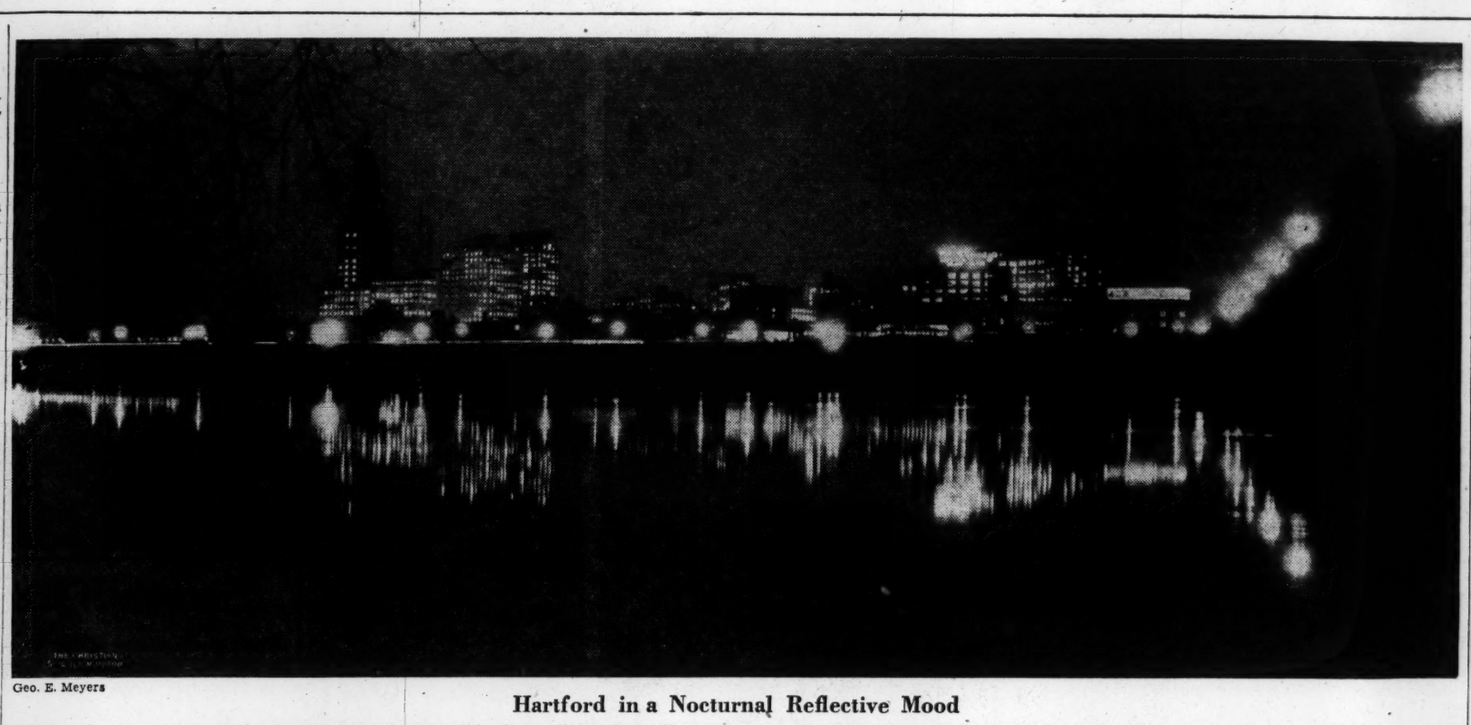
The Connecticut Reformatory administration protests a cut, declaring that the institution is already operating below standard.

Forest Opening Unsettled

Connecticut anglers, anticipating the opening of the trout season on April 15, are told that perhaps the woods will have to be closed to them, to avoid the danger of forest fires in the hurricane slash of eastern Connecticut woodlands. The decision will rest with the Governor, after consultation with State Forester Austin F. Hawes and Fish and Game Superintendent Russell P. Hunter.

License Recall Advised

Stronger financial responsibility laws may be recommended to the General Assembly rather than a plan of compulsory automobile liability insurance. A committee which has been studying the subject for Governor Baldwin is making its report this week, each member expressing his own views. One of them, Superior Court Judge Frank P. McEvoy, who has made a study of compulsory liability insurance as a member both of this committee and of a commission appointed in 1937, has revealed that his personal opinion is against the compulsory insurance proposal. He prefers to amend the law, so that the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles will be required to suspend a driver's license after a serious accident or a serious law violation. Suspension is now discretionary.



Geo. E. Meyers

Hartford in a Nocturnal Reflective Mood

Visitors from the North, coming into East Hartford, see this view of the State Capital as they come to the river's edge. The broad Connecticut, slowly moving down to the sea, catches the thousand and one lights at night and symbolizes the sparkling serenity so characteristic of this city of Colonial tradition.

Hartford Puts Orchestra On Lasting Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Hartford this year has seen the realization of a cherished dream. The formation of a Symphony Orchestra, locally financed, independent of Government subsidy, and good enough to meet the standards of a critical public.

The Hartford Symphony Orchestra, which started several years ago as a WPA white collar project, was able to stand on its own feet this year. The conservative, experimental season of four concerts at the Bushnell Memorial Auditorium, recently concluded, convinced the trustees that they were right, that Hartford would support a symphony, that the orchestra was established.

Francis Goodwin, 2d, President and Manager of the Hartford Symphony Society, recently outlined the orchestra's more ambitious plans for 1939. Next winter the Hartford Symphony will give another season of four symphony concerts on Tuesday evenings at the Bushnell Memorial, but it will do more.

The orchestra is planning 20 major concerts outside Hartford, in other cities and towns of central Connecticut. In addition arrangements are being made for something Mr. Goodwin believes has never been done in New England, a series of Sunday afternoon concerts confined strictly to violin concertos that will be called the "Literature of the Violin."

If the concerto program is a success, the plan will be followed in coming seasons with the music of other instruments.

The 20 concerts planned outside of Hartford are indicative of something more than this young orchestra's ambition. This is not to be just a Hartford orchestra, but an orchestra for all the portion of Connecticut that looks to Hartford as its cultural center.

The Hartford orchestra, proud now of its independence, had its start as a relief activity. Musicians were paid with WPA funds, except for a few key men hired locally. On Sept. 16, 1936, when the orchestra was playing an afternoon concert in the Bushnell Park Music Shell, word came that the WPA funds were to be sharply cut, that many musicians would be dropped.

Mr. Goodwin made this announcement to the audience of 4,000 or more at the outdoor concert. He said that contributions of one dollar and up would be accepted for the support of the orchestra. Then and there the Hartford Symphony Society was formed. It now has 2,300 members who contribute from $1 to $1,000 each.

During the past season Leon Barzin of New York has been the conductor of the orchestra and he will conduct again next season.

Serenity Marks Hartford's Progress

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Serenity.

If a single word could be chosen to express the dominant sense this city gives a visitor, it would be "serenity." Not but what Hartford has its problems—but, facing them, it achieves an even flow of living which is a notable achievement in these critical days.

There are those who would immediately point to economic factors as the reason. But back of every economic factor are generations of thinking.

Hartford evidently has faithfully carried out the thinking of its founders, a group of pioneers from Newtowne (Cambridge), Mass., who, led by two ministers, set out to establish a place of tranquil living in Connecticut. They picked a gentle site, 50 miles up the Connecticut River from an ocean shore which itself is protected by Long Island from heavy seas.

Rolling Country

Here was pleasant, rolling country, less rugged than that to the north, but with variety enough to be pleasing. Here was a site with excellent water facilities for carrying cargoes, for be it remembered there were no railroads in those days.

Also here was a central location between two cities, Boston and New Amsterdam (later New York), both of which were to grow to big cities. Hartford would be near enough to both to dip into their business and culture, but far enough away to be undisturbed by their economic swings.

And so Hartford started.

Hartford is known as the "Insurance City." Today it has 46 companies located within its boundaries. Let's see where insurance fits into this picture of serenity.

It seems that Dutch traders from New Amsterdam saw in Hartford an ideal port for the small vessels of those times. Besides the Hartford-to-New Amsterdam service, a service to the West Indies was started. On this long trip the small ships of the day had difficulty weathering the severe Atlantic route. So the idea of insuring the vessels and cargoes was brought forth by what is now the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. This proved to be a successful business.

Fire Hazards

By the early 1800's, as the cities of New York and Boston started to become large, real estate investments were built in crowded quarters. Fire hazards were frequent with the structures of those times. The fire departments were still limited to hand pumps so that once a fire started it usually ran into heavy losses.

Reasoned the Hartford insurance men: "If cargoes and vessels can be insured against losses due to storms, why not property against losses due to fires? It is just as essential that the property owners have something to continue business with as the shippers." So fire insurance started. But it moved very slowly until 1835.

Then one December morning came word to the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of a major fire in New York City. The losses were far beyond anything encountered up to that time. Nathaniel Terry, President of the company, went to the office, pledged his own personal fortune to make good the losses if necessary, jumped into a sleigh with an assistant and in below-zero weather started on the 110-mile trip to New York.

It was a long, hard drive, but the two men made it. Upon visiting the scene of the fire they promised every person insured that they would make good on the losses. They did.

Business Jumped

The dozens of property owners without insurance saw those who had had the faith to take it quickly re-established. That settled it. Next time they'd be insured, too. In fact, so fast did the news of this successful use of fire insurance travel that the Hartford Company did five times as much business the next year as it had in 1835. A commentary on the times is that President Terry was voted a salary of $300 for six months in that year!

Here was a new stabilizing influence in business. Hartford as the originator was insurance conscious and still is. Look at its 46 companies. And that kind of stabilizing business tends to even living and thus serenity.

Yet Hartford insurance business is not the major item in this city's activities by any means. It does provide employment for 12,000 persons, a high type of white collar worker, essentially conservative and steadily employed. But industrially there are 35,000 workers in Metropolitan Hartford. Let's see if they contribute to stability.

Here is a reservoir of those skilled craftsmen, particularly in metals, for which New England is famous. It was no accident that the Pratt and Whitney aircraft engine factory was set up here, making as it does finely tooled products, almost the equivalent of the watchmaker's art, with a single engine costing $12,000.

Mostly Skilled

Now there is an industrial pay roll of 35,000 in Hartford, most of which is skilled. These men are capable, well-paid, quite regularly employed, and average a high degree of intelligence. These conditions, therefore, with intelligent conservatism, make for stability, for serenity if you will. That this attitude pays dividends is reflected in the fact that while pay rolls dropped during the depression, they dropped far less than in other industrial cities. The result is a sense of security which even the past decade cannot change.

The beginnings of this industrialization have gone as far afield as the practice of insurance. Its stability is due much to the fact that farvisioned basic ideas were generated in Hartford and that the unlimited thought which brings forth ideas also successfully maintains and adds to them.

Hartford originated many things which mean something in every reader's home today. Do you use silver-plated table ware? The electroplating process which makes this ware possible was invented in Hartford in 1846. Do you use steam heat with a gravity return? That was invented in Hartford in 1854. And certainly you use the pay station telephone on occasions? Well, that was invented in Hartford in 1889. The steam turbine, now widely used in generating electric power, was first applied in that way in Hartford in 1898.

Industries Started

Lest inventions are not enough, let us consider what industries started in Hartford. Reach in your pocket for a dollar bill. Yes, paper currency was started in Hartford. So was the manufacture of broadcloth, the fabrication of felt, industrial gold leaf used in store window signs, American movement watches, friction matches, galvanized iron waterpipes, drop forgings and, yes, the bicycle—the "built-for-two" and other varieties.

In addition to these two groups we have the State House workers, for Hartford is the capital of Connecticut. The workers have been steadily employed throughout the depression and there are many hundreds of them. Naturally they are of a stable, conservative type. When we add up the insurance, industrial, and State House workers we have a good picture of the type of person making up the masses of Hartford today and an explanation of the confidence and serenity which marks this city.

Home Building

Another proof of this stable trend is seen in the tremendous interest in home building in Hartford. Many large stores devoted to home-building materials are seen along Hartford streets. Most pertinent commentary on this subject is the fact that the Hartford Times, the evening paper, has a vast display room on its first floor devoted to architectural and builders supply displays, with an expert on hand to give advice on home building.

And speaking of the newspapers, a study of Hartford's two journals, the evening Times and the morning Courant, shows a pair of excellent newspapers, conservative in the best sense of that word, but also liberal in the best sense of that word.

The Courant, which claims to be the oldest newspaper continuously published in the United States, is celebrating its 175th anniversary this year. It has even had the name "Courant" all these years, although in its early stages it was the Connecticut Courant. It was ultra-conservative up until 15 years ago, but since then has been noted for its liberalism and tolerance.

Walking down Hartford's streets, if you see crowds in front of occasional store windows, you soon find out that it is not costly window displays that are drawing them, but the daily bulletin sheet of the evening paper, the Times.

Becomes Feature

Originated by the present publisher, Francis S. Murphy, about 20 years ago, this idea has become a feature. It is a fine example of giving that enriches.

Mr. Murphy found people interested in news before the early editions came out. Why not supply that need, he reasoned. So he proposed a large bulletin, set in large, clear, but conservative type so that it might hang in any store window without striking a jarring note.

On this bulletin is published a dozen of the latest headlines. This is distributed about an hour and a half before the papers are sent out. The result is wide publicity for the editions when they do arrive, a first-class service to the people and a great service to the stores, who get effects that only thousands of dollars' worth of expenditure on window dressing might bring.

Enriched City

As if the mental attitude built up through generations had not enriched Hartford, with its economic stability and serenity of outlook, we find that even culturally its citizens are getting much more than might normally be expected of a city of this size.

There are a number of beautiful museums, memorials to early citizens of Hartford, which bring the finest in art and literature to Hartfordians. Then there is the Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, with a great auditorium seating 3,000, acclaimed by Leopold Stokowski as the finest hall he ever played in, where Hartford hears the Metropolitan Opera Company and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, each organization making two trips there each season. In addition, single visits are paid by the New York Philharmonic and other noted orchestras. There, also, are heard the finest concert singers, lecturers, etc.

While a city the size of Hartford might want the best in theater, art, and music, it would not have them unless the places and income were available for them. And having just the right places is where Hartford shines. Now comes news. Hartford has its own self-supported symphony orchestra.

Various Parks

In addition to the memorial buildings there are also the various parks, headed by Bushnell Park. This park is said to be the first regular park ever set aside by any city in the United States specifically for park purposes. The Rev. Horace Bushnell, seeking to improve the lot of the people of Hartford, hit upon the park idea and worked on it for years with little encouragement. Finally, in 1854, he succeeded in having a bill passed providing for the park.

And so in Hartford the visitor gets an impression of serenity. When he checks the history, the traditions, the economic result of these, the cultural opportunities, and, most important, the attitude of the people, this serenity is understood. Finding it is a most pleasant experience in a world still struggling with instability and economic apprehension.

Tighter Control Of Liquor Urged For Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23 (AP)—Wets and drys alike urged the General Assembly's Judiciary Committee yesterday to tighten up the Connecticut Liquor Control Act, subject to legislative tinkering at every session since its first adoption in 1933 when national prohibition was repealed.

At a public hearing lasting almost four hours the Committee considered a total of 75 bills, by far the great majority of them proposing greater restrictions upon the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The day also brought indications that the long-unsettled House-Senate controversy over the proposal to bar legislators from State jobs was fast reaching a climax.

Senator Joseph B. Downes, the Democratic Senate leader, presented to the House Republicans serving with him on a conference committee a revised draft of an "all-inclusive" amendment which was understood to represent the utmost the Democratic Senate bloc would concede on the issue.

Connecticut Plants Fish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Spring is here according to the State Board of Fisheries and Game, despite what the weather man did in bringing the major storm of the year last week. Tank trucks are transporting thousands of trout from the Burlington, Kensington and Windsor Locks state fish hatcheries to the many streams throughout the state.

Hartford Collects For Novel Junior College for Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—With the conspicuous success of its forerunner, "Mount Holyoke-in-Hartford," as a prime factor in its founding, and one-sixth of the sum required for its September, 1939, opening, Connecticut's newest college, The Hartford Junior College for Girls, is off to a flying start in its campaign for funds.

Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Mass., and the Hartford Y. W. C. A. sponsored Mount Holyoke-in-Hartford five years ago. It was an experiment in bringing the college to the girls. The college sent instructors and now and then took the local classes to South Hadley for special occasions and a taste of campus life. The Y. W. C. A. provided classrooms and arranged other details. Freshman college courses were provided for girls who could not for financial or other personal reasons go away from home to college.

It was not intended as a permanent institution, but the college and the Y. W. C. A. continued the scheme from year to year until a junior college could be established to take its place. One hundred and eleven girls were enrolled.

Seventy-nine girls transferred to leading colleges and universities, and were successful in upper-class work. Of the first class, six have done graduate work, and four of the six received fellowships.

The Hartford Junior College for Girls proposes to meet the same need for a college course at a cost of little more than tuition charges, and to extend the curriculum to cover two years of liberal arts.

The new college's faculty will be drawn from colleges within a radius of 50 miles of Hartford. There will be a full time dean. Entrance requirements will be the same as for leading colleges. Mount Holyoke, Smith, Wellesley and Connecticut College for Women in New London, have indicated their willingness to accept transfer students of good standing.

The exact location of the college has not been determined.

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Industry and Homes—Both Play Major Roles in Hartford's Development

Miss Hartford Found to Need A Yearly Income of $953.71

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Consumers League of Connecticut has been playing "Budget, budget, who's got a budget?" The subject was Miss Hartford, employed, independent, living away from home. The object was to find out how much it cost her to eat, sleep, dress inconspicuously well and pay for the thousand things designed as "other living essentials." The result is $18.34 a week, or $953.71 a year.

Hartford is a city of working girls, the majority with "white-collar" jobs. The League recognizes the fact that many of them are paid less than $18.34 a week—the "adequate minimum maintenance" salary—and the fact also that the state's minimum wage laws for women and minors do not provide a wage sufficient to meet the standard budget with which the study deals. The League's report, entitled "A Standard Budget for Women Workers in Connecticut," recommends extensive consumer education, and is directed particularly to home economists who teach young women how to buy commodities at a low cost.

The League committee started with a standard living defined as "adequate for health and welfare" rather than "socially desirable." The study followed an outline prepared by the United States Bureau of Home Economics and the United States Women's Bureau. Committee members and technical experts shopped in five cities including Bridgeport, New London, Willimantic, and Meriden, to discover what it costs a working girl to live.

Higher in Two Cities

In two cities, New London and Bridgeport, the annual cost was found to be higher than in Hartford; in Willimantic and Meriden, it was lower. The weekly average for the state was $17.99. Similar studies in Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, New Jersey and New York showed totals higher than Connecticut's by at least $150.

Miss Hartford requires for room rent $213.20, an average of $4.39 alone, $3.84 if she shares a double room; for food, $390.46. This accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total. Clothing costs her $142.65 a year, and those other living essentials, $207.40.

Her room must be near her work, and it must include adequate laundry facilities, for she does her own washing. Her average breakfast allowance is $1.47 a week. Lunches cost her $2.37 weekly, and dinners, $3.86.

Health and social acceptability were considered in formulating the clothing budget. Miss Hartford, with $18.34 a week, may have two winter hats of wool felt, one summer hat. She may buy a new winter coat, fur trimmed, every other year, and she may spend about $30 for it. She may buy a spring coat, about $15, every other year. All items may be varied to suit personal taste—a suit instead of a coat, a sweater and skirt in place of a dress.

Two Wool Dresses

She may have two new wool dresses, about $6 each, three rayon or silk dresses, a little less than $6 each, and two cotton dresses at about $2.74 each a year. Her party dress, costing between $8 and $9, she must wear two years.

She may have one silk and three rayon slips, two girdles, three "bras," four step-ins and three nighties. Her wool bathrobe must last three years, and her cotton housecoat, two years. She may have 20 pairs of stockings, two pairs of street shoes—she has them half-soled—one pair of dress and one pair of white shoes, half a pair of evening slippers and half a pair of bedroom slippers a year. Galoshes and rubbers she wears two years, too.

Gloves, one pair for everyday and one pair for best, last two years. Cotton gloves for summer she may buy every season. Her umbrella must not be lost, torn or blown inside out for three years, and she has $4.70 a year to spend on accessories such as a collar and cuff set, belts, a dozen new handkerchiefs and costume jewelry.

Clothing upkeep costs her $11.30 in Hartford. Personal care, tooth brushes, hand lotion, cosmetics, hairpins, and the like, and services at beauty shops, cost her $24.05 a year.

She may spend $9.50 a year for reading and education, including magazines and books and newspapers. There are free adult education classes in Hartford, as in the other cities surveyed.

Recreation, tennis at a public park, bowling, dances of the union or other organization of which she is a member, movies, club social affairs, and a week when she may go to a girls' camp will cost her $41.61. Church and Community Chest contributions amount to $15.80. Such incidentals as postage and telephone calls and candy and sodas take $18.20. Her savings and reserve for emergencies is 75 cents a week, or $39 a year. One per cent of her wages goes to old-age benefits under the Social Security Act.

Boys May Get Bund Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—This city is watching with interest the latest move in the German-American Bund situation in Southbury. The German camp was ruled out of Southbury last year by a "plebiscite" which left the Bund with 178 acres on its hands. Now, Sheriff J. Edward Slavin has offered to buy the land, to be used as a camp site for the less fortunate boys of Connecticut.

River Built City But It Is Now A Costly Handicap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Connecticut River was responsible for the settlement of Hartford and largely for the city's growth. Now the River is the City's biggest problem, physically.

Since 1933 more than $4,000,000 has been expended to install a sewage treatment system that would keep pollution from the stream.

Under way now is the construction of a system of dikes, conduits, and pumping stations that, if completed, will cost $9,500,000 to keep the river out of Hartford at flood time.

Under consideration are plans for a bridge, to cost $6,500,000, to take Hartford traffic across the stream.

No other public works, carried out locally in recent years or contemplated for the near future, compare in magnitude with these Connecticut River projects. It might be said that Hartford is paying now for the benefits the River has brought the City through three centuries.

City Changes

Yet the River, shallow in the summer, flooded in the spring and fall, frozen at times in the winter, so that its narrow channel is blocked to boats, is as it always was. It is Hartford that has changed.

It was the growth of Hartford and its suburbs, notably the contiguous area of West Hartford, that made the sewage treatment system necessary. The increased volume of waste materials dumped raw into the Connecticut not only killed the fish and spoiled the stream for bathing, but created a nuisance for communities down stream. When a sewage treatment plant was proposed to Mayor Norman Stevens in 1927 by the State Water Commission, the Mayor readily assented. Only the difficulty of raising funds held up the project. There was no opposition on any other grounds.

Before the treatment plant could be built, a gigantic interceptor sewer had to be laid down in a tunnel driven under the City. Sixty feet and more under the surface of the ground at points, the tunnel was a bigger project than the treatment plant. In the spring of 1938, after four years of construction, the system was completed.

River Is Cleaner

The ordinary citizen of Hartford, unless he pays particular attention to his tax bills, does not realize the difference. But those who use the River know. A white boat tied up at the Hartford Yacht Club and plying downstream on pleasure jaunts will now stay white for a reasonable length of time. There has been, says Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams, director of the State Water Commission, "a great improvement" in the condition of the stream.

Hartford has long needed dikes. It took the flood of 1936, covering 27 per cent of the City area and causing damage of $6,300,000, to start action. When the diking system is finished, Hartford will be protected against a 45-foot crest, nearly seven feet higher than the river has ever gone. United States Army Engineers are now supervising the first part of the project. Another is nearly ready to start. A rampart of earth and concrete nearly seven miles long will stretch eventually from the Windsor line on the north to Wethersfield downstream.

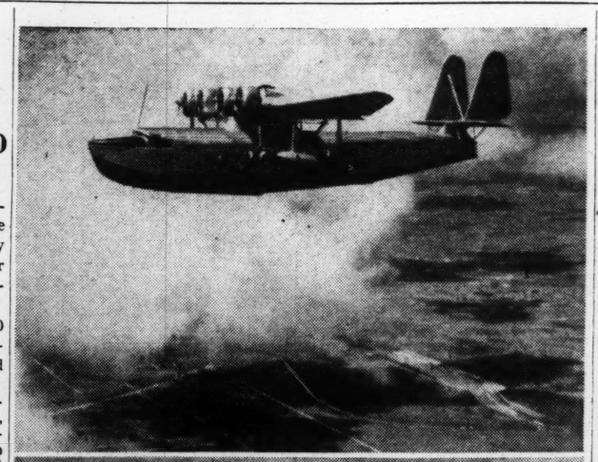
Across the River, similar dikes are laid out to protect East Hartford. The next time the River floods, if that does not come too soon, Hartford and East Hartford will rest securely behind these protecting walls, with dry feet and dry cellars, and watch the waters hurry past.

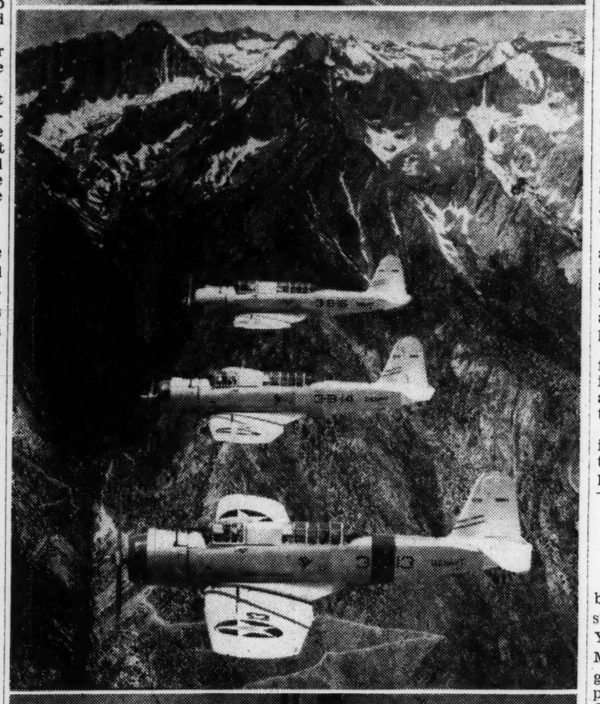
Bridges Needed

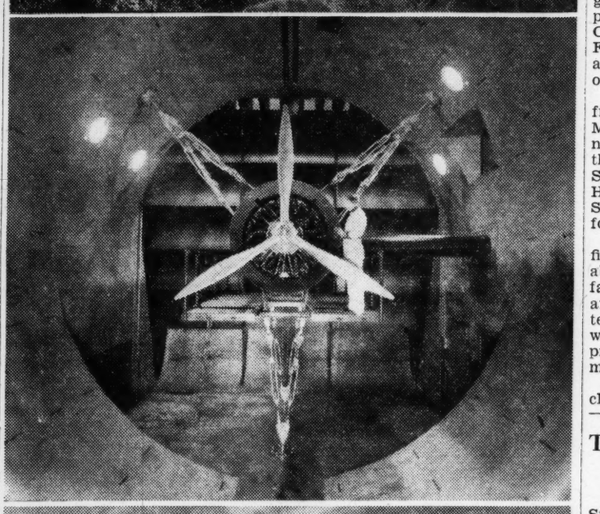
Transportation across the stream has been a problem since the days of ferry boats. Solved temporarily each time a new bridge was constructed, the problem always arose again as traffic grew. Now the Memorial Bridge, only link for highway travel between Hartford and the East is the City's worst focus of vehicular congestion.

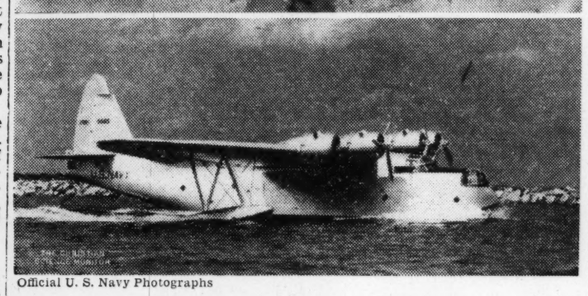
Again these is no argument that Hartford does not need another bridge. The only point at issue is where and how to raise the money for its construction. In 1931 the General Assembly set up a special bridge commission to draw plans and build a bridge. The bridge is still waiting for somebody to put up the millions of dollars that are necessary.

Perhaps this year, thinks Hartford as it has thought in each legislative year since 1931, work can be started. Three bills are before the Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Rivers of the General Assembly proposing various schemes for financing the construction.









Official U. S. Navy Photographs

Harnessing Motors to Wings

Top: Clipper plane designed for trans-ocean flights; upper center: Three Vought Navy bombers flying over very un-navylike territory; lower center: Motor and propeller mounted in new $250,000 test house at Pratt & Whitney plant in Hartford; bottom: Great new Sikorsky Navy patrol bomber, called the Flying Dreadnaught. It is powered with Pratt & Whitney engines.

Hartford Pioneers in Training Apprentices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—In this City of skilled mechanics, has been launched a plan for perpetuating Hartford's traditions of fine craftsmen.

Even in a period of unemployment there is national concern over the lack of foresight in preparing young men to continue on with the expert ability which has put America to the fore in industrial production. This is particularly true of the kind of workers featured in Hartford plants.

It was the manufacturers of a product calling for the highest skill who first realized this and have done something about it, namely the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, manufacturers of intricate airplane engines. Thus a return to the system by which the medieval craft guilds maintained their high standards of workmanship for generations.

Providing Apprentices

Now, going far beyond the apprentice training, is Pratt & Whitney's newest effort, engineering courses for its apprentices which will provide a reservoir of future supervisors and executives. This happy idea is a joint effort of the Company and the Connecticut State College.

The costs of these courses, like the apprentice course, are shared by the company with the workers. This is a fundamental of the Pratt & Whitney educational plan, for it brings a better sense of values to the apprentices.

The college extension plan calls for six hours' instruction each week in college engineering subjects in addition to the regular apprentice training.

When Pratt & Whitney put the idea up to the State College officials they were enthusiastic. Here was a plan which might open up entirely new vistas in education. It was foreseen that similar co-operation with companies throughout the State was possible, making the best in education, practical education at that, available to perhaps thousands who now must pass it up. Here was a State College possibility fully in keeping with the name "State College."

College Subjects

A special curriculum was devised of pertinent college subjects, including chemistry, English, physics, kinematics and machine design, strength of materials, thermo-dynamics, drawing, analytical geometry and calculus, and economics. Started last year, the results are already gratifying and both Pratt & Whitney and the State College foresee this idea as a distinct contribution to a better industrial evolution.

Applications for the regular apprentice course, which has been operating three years, are carefully selected by a committee. Those accepted must be American citizens between the ages of 18 and 21 years, and must have had the equivalent of a high school or trade school education. They must have the consent of their parents or guardians. Then they are subjected to intelligence and mechanical aptitude tests, and physical examinations.

The machinist course lasts three years and the one for toolmakers four years. The men go through their training in 10-week periods, these periods being divided up among the many departments. The working time each year totals 2,000 hours.

Trial Period

The first three months are regarded as probationary. If the apprentice proves satisfactory an apprentice agreement is executed and the student is given the credit to purchase necessary tools, part of the cost of which is borne by the Company, the remainder being paid for over an extended period.

In addition to the shop work there are four hours of classroom instruction each week. Certain home study courses are offered at the end of the first year for which, if the student elects to take them, he will find the Company ready to pay half the cost. The pay increases gradually during the training period and at the end the man receives a modest cash bonus and a Certificate of Apprenticeship.

Friendly supervisory aid is available to students at all times during the training period.

Thus does Pratt & Whitney blaze a trail typical of New England foresight. It combines intelligent educational efforts, a dominant New England theme, with the training of skilled workers, a dominant New England tradition. Once again Hartford finds itself pioneering.

Hostels on Wheels for Fair

Youth hostels on wheels will roll between the two World's Fairs this summer, it is announced by American Youth Hostels, Inc., of Northfield, Mass. Accommodations for boys and girls and cooking facilities will be provided in converted railway cars. One group of hostelers will leave San Francisco on July 1 for the East and another will leave Northfield, Mass., on June 27 for the West.

Leaders of the group setting out from New England will be Mr. and Mrs. Archie Stark, who led the pioneer group through New England to the Gaspé Peninsula last year. Mr. Stark is a teacher of English and History in the St. Louis Country Day School. He is a graduate of Haverford College.

The cost of taking either trip is figured by Youth Hostel officials at about $216—which includes railway fare, registration, overnight expenses and food for two months. The hostelers prepare their own food and wash their own dishes. Each must provide his own bicycle and equipment.

The itinerary for both parties includes visits to both the San Francisco Golden Gate Exposition and the New York World's Fair, as well as visits to National Parks, Washington, D. C., the Canadian Capitol at Ottawa, Ernest Thompson Seton's Indian School of Wisdom at Santa Fe, and to a number of youth hostels in different regions.

Side trips will be taken on bicycles, on foot or on horseback.

Turkey to Honor U. S. By Constitution Stamps

Turkey is to honor the United States by issuing a series of six stamps in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the American Constitution, to be placed on sale May 1, reports Charles Trowbridge Riggs of the American Board of Foreign Missions in Istanbul, Turkey.

The map of the United States will serve as the background on the stamps—in the higher values will be portraits of Kemal Ataturk, late President of Turkey, and President Roosevelt facing each other, while in the lower values, the Turkish and American flags will appear. The series is in connection with the participation of Turkey in the New York World's Fair.

Fox Store Widens Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—New England retail merchants are casting their eyes toward this city today with good reason—for G. Fox & Co., the third largest department store in New England, is putting the finishing touches on a new addition rising 12 stories and costing $3,500,000.

Now any such expenditure in these times causes questioning. Is it some new business concern taking a plunge? Indeed no! Gershon Fox founded this store in 1847. His son, Moses Fox, took it over in 1880 and managed it until his passing last year. Now his daughter, Mrs. Beatrice Fox Auerbach, is in charge. These 82 years in a conservative but prosperous New England city are the background of this expansion.

The fact is that as students of Hartford the Fox management realizes that it has a rare market to tap and intends to increase that tapping. This means bigger quarters. So up they are going.

Women are the shoppers of the Nation. So a study was made of the lives of Hartford women. It was discovered that, being near New York, having incomes to keep up with the latest periodicals, they are style conscious. They want the latest and the best. But—and this is a big but—they do not lead lives at all like the New York women.

Looking into "Connecticut Living," as the study was called, the Fox officials found that much of the Fox customer approach is that of the English country life rather than the drive of New York.

The Fox store will seek to make its building become a focal center of Hartford feminine activities. If the company has its way, its store will become the major meeting place of Hartford women. To this end there will be a fine meeting hall, seating 1,600 people, with completely equipped stage and dressing rooms. Adjoining the theater, on the eleventh floor, will be a series of club rooms available to any organization.

Hartford Jobs Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — February showed a definite increase in industrial work in Hartford County, states the monthly report of the Hartford County Manufacturers' Association. Employment was up 1.1 per cent, while the gain in man hours was 2 per cent.

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High Schools Go In for Athletics in an Architecturally Big Way—Football 'Double'

Three More Stadia to Be Built in the Chicago Area

From Central States Sidelines

CHICAGO—The big universities are not the only educational institutions going in for athletics in an architecturally big way. Greater participation and interest in high school sports, together with the fact—which we admit may be the primary reason—that a stadium is made of concrete and requires a lot of work to build, has caused to sprout up on the horizon here a number of imposing new arenas.

Time was when several schools used the same field, at least for big games, and if there were seats they were likely just board bleachers. Then along comes, among other things, the WPA. And up go these concrete stadia.

Work is to start soon on one with a seating capacity of 12,000, chiefly for high school use. It will be the fifth of seven provided for in a WPA program here about a year ago. This modern gladiators' playground will cost $450,000, a sum that deserves ranking right up with those that have made issues out of athletics for some of the large universities. Another one seating 6,000 is to be built at a cost of $400,000 for Lane Technical High School; and another with the same seating capacity, at a cost of $325,000, in another neighborhood, for general school use. These structures are not luxuries though. They will be profitably used, you may be sure.

Remember we told you to watch Elmer Hackney, the Kansas whirlwind, who after he finishes whirling, puts the shot unheard of distances away from him. Well, at the Armour Relays last week, Elmer pushed the little ball 51ft. 9½in., more than three feet better than the Armour record of 48ft. 4in. made by Davis of Hillsdale College four years ago. Out of doors Elmer has done better than 54ft., but the important thing here is that not only was this indoor toss an Armour record, but a whole inch better than the Big Ten indoor mark set up by Bill Watson here the week before last.

The good ones will keep popping up this way. Ed Thistlewaite of Northwestern is another one. Last week he almost kept Milt Padway of Wisconsin from skimming over the cross-bar for his Big Ten pole vault record of 14ft. 1⅜in. At the Armour record meet Ed cleared 13ft. 11½in., throwing down the Armour record made a year ago by Padway, who wasn't on hand this time, however, to defend his place in this meet. Milt was at Butler where he contributed further to the record-breaking activities by going over the bar at 11⅝in., a new Butler mark, though still an inch under his Big Ten place.

Not satisfied with taking the Big Ten meet, for the sixth time, the Michigan thinclads put another feather in resigning coach Chuck Hoyt's hat by adding the Butler trophy to their case for the fifth time.

What game is played with a basketball, and with nine players on a side? Why, basketball, of course. If you don't believe it drop in at Patten Gymnasium in Evanston next Monday night and you'll see two squads, nine each, prancing about trying to put a basketball into their respective baskets. There will be some other things about this match though besides the number of players that may seem a little odd. For it will be basketball as played under the original rules, back when Dr. James Naismith, who invented the game, was coaching his boys at the Y. M. C. A. College in Springfield, Mass. The stunt will be a preliminary to the finals of the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association tournament, and ought to make the exhibitions of modern basketball that much more interesting.

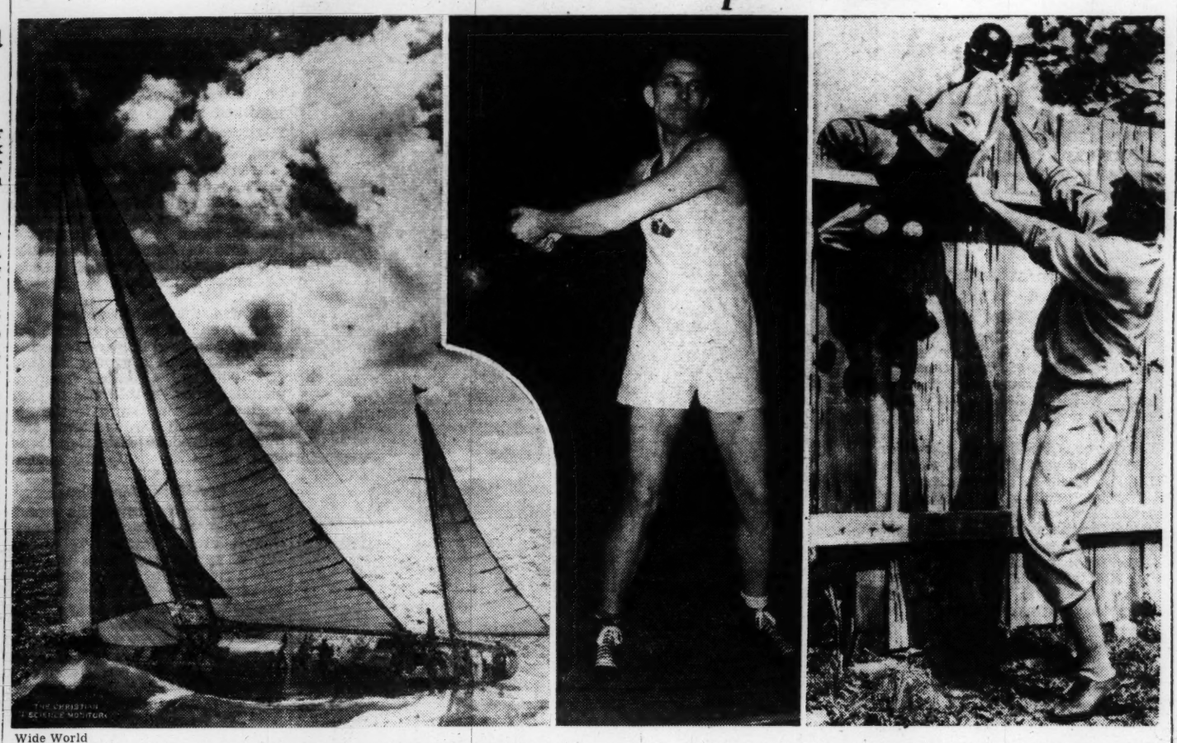
Ernie Nevers, former Stanford All-America, who succeeds Milan Creighton as coach of the Chicago Cardinals, professional football team, says the forward pass has failed as a basic mode of attack. He doesn't mean of course that it isn't an essential part of football strategy and useful in making the game faster and more interesting, but that it shouldn't be relied on as the chief means of attack. Ernie nas been looking over the universities in the West, and bases his observations on both collegiate and professional football. Only the balanced offense, in which passing and running are given equal prominence will be the goal of most coaches hereafter, he predicts.

He cites the experiences of the Cardinals and Washington Redskins, who completed pass after pass last season without showing any great scoring power. The winners, he notes, had the balanced attacks.

And for those who want to add to their repertoire of home games, here's one more of those offered by the Chicago Recreation Commission. It's called Handkerchief Ball. Players stand in two files, with the same number in each. The first in each file is given a large handkerchief. When the monitor's whistle is blown, this player turns and ties the handkerchief around the neck of the player behind him. As soon as the bow is tied the second player unties it, and turns and ties it on the third, etc. The file that first passes the handkerchief to the last player wins. It's more exciting than you might think.

R. W. C.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World

Left: This striking shot shows Wakiva, a 69-foot jib-headed yawl owned by Harkness Edwards of New York, as it sailed across the choppy Gulf Stream during the sixth annual Miami-Nassau 184-mile race. Wakiva finished first, but placed third on corrected time of 26h. 47m. 57s. Center: Henry Dreyer of the New York Athletic Club, who regained the title which he held four years ago as National A. A. U. 35-pound weight throwing champion recently, is seen during a weight-throwing exhibition in Squadron A Armory, New York. He dethroned Irving Folwartshny, also of the N. Y. A. C., who reigned as champion for the past three years, and who originally took the title from Dreyer. The winning toss was 54ft. 5½in. Right: Coach Bernard "Mike" Kelley of the Bees catching young "Fugees" Clark, who almost got away with some balls at Bradenton, Fla.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Great 'Double'

LONDON—When Wolverhampton Wanderers qualified to play in the semifinal round of the 1938-39 competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup March 25 and, at the same time, were seen to be running hard for the First Division Championship in the English League, the question uprose immediately, Can they win both tournaments? The general forecast being "No." Based on the undisputed fact that, though many clubs have in the past looked like doing such a thing, only two have actually pulled it off. And that in days when professional soccer was a very different proposition from what it is at the present time.

Aston Villa and Preston North End are the sides credited with the achievement of what football followers refer to as "the double." The former did it in season 1896-97, the latter in 1888-89. Preston's performance being rendered additionally noteworthy because the team did not lose a single match in the League series and did not have a single goal scored against it in Cup Ties. Which makes it easy to understand why the North End came to be nicknamed "Proud Preston."

Originators

All the same, one must bear in mind that 1888-89 was the inaugural season of the League and there were only 12 clubs concerned in it, with Preston, the originators of open professionalism, ahead of the others in financial resources and thoroughness of training methods. The only other side that ever managed to go right through the Cup tournament without conceding a goal was Bury—in 1903. Also in days before soccer had grown into a nationwide enterprise of public entertainment.

At the present time, with 22 clubs, all of very much the same strength, engaged in the First Division of the League ((88 in all four sections) and 556 sides of many grades setting forth in quest of the Cup, it is impossible to imagine either one of Preston's 1888-89 feats being accomplished, let alone both of them in one season. No, I think you can write that down as one of the sporting records that will never again be equaled.

The strain in the two competitions nowadays is something very formidable indeed, and in each case it is of a different type. The League is a matter of steady campaigning, week after week, month after month, a matter of player-gathering and team-molding, of strengthening the defense and intensifying the attack, of evolving tactics to suit certain men and finding men to suit certain tactics. A team may strike a bad patch—as nearly all of them do—and still recover itself. But in the chase for the Cup a single defeat means failure complete and absolute. With the knowledge that continued success means riches.

Cash Value

The cash value of the not particularly beautiful silver trophy borne away in triumph before a cheering multitude by the captain of the winning side in the Cup Final is, so I am told, £25. The cash value of winning it, however, must be somewhere around £25,000. Each successive step along the path to Wembley Stadium means a boost-up of income, and, by the time the whole business is over, you can reckon that a sum exceeding £250,000 has made its way into the coffers of the clubs, paid gladly by something like 4,000,000 spectators. So, maybe, it is not so very surprising that we should be hearing talk of the possibility of players going on strike in an attempt to have their maximum wage raised above its present level of £8 a week. After all, they play the football that makes the big money. And how hard they have to play it is emphasized by the fact that the "double event" is now regarded in soccer as being somewhere near the height of improbability.

Ryder Cup Star Moves Ahead In Pinehurst Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., March 23 (AP)—Byron Nelson, young Ryder Cup player from Reading, Pa., led by a stroke today as the North and South open golf tournament entered the 36-hole final round.

He shot a second-round 68 yesterday for a 139 total.

Occupying second place in the $4,000 affair was Lighthorse Harry Cooper of Chicago. His second-round 66, six strokes under par, set a new course record and snapped the Windy City star out of a slump that had kept him out of the big money for a year.

Slammin' Sammy Snead, the West Virginia sharpshooter and pre-tournament favorite, was in third place with 141.

Cooper amazed the gallery with his "comeback." His 66 broke the course record of 67 held jointly by Horton Smith, Denny Shute, and Ed Dudley.

Nelson's 71 on the first round and Cooper's 74 gave the Pennsylvania Dutchman his narrow margin. On each nine Cooper took two strokes off par with 33's. His score would have been at least two or three strokes lower if his putts had dropped.

Scores rocketed for three other players who got near the top in the opening round. They were Tony Manero of Peabody, Mass., the former national open champion, Jim Foulis, the quiet, easy-going pro from Hinsdale, Ill., and Sam Byrd of Philadelphia, Pa., the former New York Yankee outfielder.

L. I. U. Hoop Team Wins From Loyola For Championship

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Undefeated in 23 consecutive basketball games this season, Long Island University's Blackbirds might have claimed the national championship on this record alone.

But today the Blackbirds held the championship of the second annual Metropolitan Basketball Writers' national invitation tournament to attest to their claims.

In the finale last night Long Island humbled hitherto undefeated Loyola of Chicago, 44-32, before a crowd of more than 18,000 which jammed Madison Square Garden.

It was Loyola's first defeat in 21 games, yet the margin of the Blackbirds' superiority was so great that if less had been at stake fans would have lost interest in the outcome. Novak, Loyola's vaunted 6ft. 9in. center, was held without a field goal by two guards who dogged him throughout the game. With the visitors' spearhead thus sheathed, the Blackbirds flipped away to a 15-4 lead in the first eight minutes and never were threatened.

Bradley Tech of Peoria, Ill., led by Dar Hutchins in a superb individual exhibition, defeated St. John's University of Brooklyn, 40-35 for third place.

Patty Berg Takes Mid-South Crown

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 23 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis won her second consecutive women's Mid-South golf tournament yesterday with a 54-hole score of 223, seven strokes ahead of her nearest rival and 26 under par for the three rounds.

Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., from whom Patty wrested the national championship last year, finished second with 230.

Mrs. Leo Walper of Washington was third with 254 and Mrs. Thomas Rudel of New York fourth with 257.

Miss Berg's rounds of 75—73—75 set a record for women at the Southern Pines Country Club's course.

Perry Finally Beats Budge

DETROIT, Mich. — After eight straight beatings, Fred Perry defeated Don Budge here, 6—2, 6—3, in their professional tennis series. Only 1,000 saw the match.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Bees Rated High by Critics

BRADENTON, Fla.—Seeds from the Grapefruit League . . . Special for Boston's National Leaguers: Some of the better-known critics in this vicinity predict that Casey Stengel's Bees will be the most improved team in the older circuit this year . . . The Bostonians, they say, are a cinch to finish in the first division . . . We hope the boys are right, for once . . . Bill McKechnie's Big Five mound staff at Cincinnati will include Lee Grissom, Johnny Vander Meer, Bucky Walters, Paul Derringer and Lloyd "Whitey" Moore.

Bill Terry would probably get better second base play out of little Alex Kampouris if he stopped driving him . . . Alex, the soft-spoken Greek youngster, cannot be pushed . . . Since the Yankees began training at St. Petersburg and the Cubs at Catalina Island, every other major league team has shifted its spring base . . . The success of these two outfits would suggest that it is a mistake to hop around . . . Frenchy Bordagaray was refused permission to organize a "Mudcat Band" with the Cincinnati Reds.

It is interesting to note that each team in the National League, with the lone exception of the Cardinals, has players once owned by the Yankees . . . The Red Sox are criticized occasionally for scheduling 14 exhibition games on the northward journey . . . But Joe Cronin points out that the club wants to cash in on such fan-drawing stars as Jimmy Foxx, Johnny Vander Meer and Ernie Lombardi . . . The Sox, you may remember, travel with the Reds . . . Foxx and Lombardi were the most valuable players in their leagues last season.

It is suggested that the Red Sox rebuild the sandy outfield at Payne Field, so as to offer their players better protection from the soft ground . . . However, it probably would take 40 car loads of loam to fill in the space beyond the infield, and ground would be sandy again next spring after the rain had worked on it . . . Connie Mack tried a similar stunt at Fort Myers several years ago, but had no success whatever . . . The Red Sox would be up against the same trouble when they played exhibition games in other sections of the Grapefruit League . . . Jake Ruppert's brother, George, is making his maiden training trip with the Yankees . . . His favorite is Joe Di Maggio.

Incidentally, Tommy Henrich is definitely slated to follow Lou Gehrig as Yankee first baseman . . . With fellows like Joe Gallagher and Charley Keller around, Joe McCarthy can afford to shift Henrich to the infield . . . They say Gallagher, the Kansas City rookie, is a better outfielder than the highly-publicized Keller, from Newark . . . This will be McCarthy's ninth year at the Yankee helm . . . He has never finished lower than second and has won four pennants—three of them in succession . . . Miller Huggins stayed around for 12 years and captured six flags.

The St. Louis Browns failed to hit a home run at Comiskey Park last season . . . The Athletics collected nine there . . . To keep the records straight, Lou Gehrig has appeared in 2122 consecutive American League games . . . And has no intention of breaking the string . . . Lefty Grove has compiled the lowest earned run average in his circuit eight times . . . According to the record books, an all-time American League fielding team would include the following: Stuffy McInnis first base, Oscar Melillo second, William Kamm third, Everett Scott shortstop, Dick Porter outfield, Ray Schalk catch and Ed Walsh pitch . . . For the other outfielders, how about Speaker and Joe Di Maggio?

Pete Browning, back in 1884, was the first big leaguer to have a bat turned to certain specifications . . . Today the Louisville Slugger Company turns out some 2,000,000 bludgeons annually . . . Babe Ruth was their best customer.

Basketball Coaches to Meet

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—Championship caliber basketball—of the college, professional and prep school varieties—will set up a practical "court laboratory" for the country's collegiate coaches this week-end.

The National College Basketball Coaches Association will open its annual three-day session Saturday, giving the mentors front row seats at the three title tournaments.

On Sunday, 12 teams will start play in professional basketball's first "World Series." Coaches are expected to make a first hand study of the game as played by stars who went through the college "mill" before putting a price on their field goals and free throws. Sunday night will see the wind-up of the National Catholic High School tournament, which opened last night at Loyola University. On Monday evening Oregon and Ohio State battle at Northwestern University for the National Collegiate Athletic Association's first championship.

The assembling coaches can recommend changes to the N. C. A. A. Rules Committee and there are reports one or two major adjustments will be agreed on.

William Chandler of Marquette University, President of the Coaches' Association, is in favor of a "hands off" policy for the present, but some mentors will work for some regulation to curb deliberate fouling. This usually occurs late in a game, when the leading team starts to stall. The opposition will sometimes deliberately foul a player on the gamble that it will gain possession of the ball after the free throw attempt.

Coach George Keogan of Notre Dame, for one, advocates return of the center jump. The deliberate foul is viewed by some observers as an aftermath of the elimination of the center tip-off after each field goal.

The coaches are expected to attend the Oregon-Ohio State game in a body. Oregon won its way to the finals by coming out on top in an eliminatoin tourney at San Francisco, while Ohio State's Big Ten titlists came through successfully in a series at Philadelphia.

Nashville Sextet Beats St. Joseph In A. A. U. Tourney

WICHITA, Kan., March 23 (AP)—Nashville Business College moved into the quarter-finals of the women's National A. A. U. tournament here last night by defeating St. Joseph, Mo., 31 to 15, on the sparkling play of two girls.

Elizabeth Glenn Taylor dropped in 10 points for the game's scoring honors but the generalship of lanky Mary Alline Banks was instrumental in the Tennessee team's victory.

The Missouri sextet kept within shouting distance the opening period, trailing by only two points. It was seven tallies behind at the half, 13-6, and collapsed in the final quarter.

It was the Jones girls once more as the Allison, Texas, High School sextet sent the Des Moines, Iowa, Thompsons out of the championship flight, 32 to 15. Oleta Jones attended to the scoring for the victors with 16 points while her sister, Ruth, was assigned the job of guarding the Iowans' 6ft. 1½in. Ruth Wolters.

The Texans were ahead, 10 to 2, at the end of the first period and sported a 17-4 advantage at the rest period.

Ruth Wolters scored four points despite the guarding of Ruth Jones.

A robust Des Moines, Iowa, A. I. B. team romped its way to a 25-to-6 victory over the Detroit entry, which drew a first round bye.

Norma Mae Bruns again was the offensive star for the Iowans with Rowena Gilbert, a guard, playing an outstanding game. Bruns got 13 points.

Helen Dettweiler Leads at Augusta

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23 (AP)—Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., the defending champion, fell by the wayside yesterday as Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta led the field into the semifinals of the ninth Augusta women's golf tournament.

Two down going to 12 after making the turn all even, Miss Kirby steadied her game to vanquish Jane Cothran, of Greenville, S. C., 3 and 1. Her next opponent will be Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., who turned back Miss Dettweiler, one up.

In the lower bracket, the veteran Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, overwhelmed Isabel Ogilvie of Augusta, 7 and 6, and today will play Alice Rutherford of Alamuchy, N. J., who eliminated Mrs. Edward L. Howe of Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

Terriers Have New Shell

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. James F. Conlan, of the Boston University crew and his mates gave the new shell, a gift from Arthur W. Stevens, Boston lawyer, a workout. James Manning, B. U. coach, is talking to the crew captain.

New Timing Method Sought

CLEVELAND, March 23 (AP)—A simple pendulum—an iron ball and a wire—is swinging back and forth in a Cleveland office. Its oscillations threaten to break into an explosion among the world's track and swimming stars.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation is trying to establish a "standard deviation" for timekeepers in the two sports. It proposes to recognize future record-smashing marks only when they exceed existing records by a fixed minimum figure, or deviation, set up to allow for error.

The pendulum is the idea of Floyd Rowe, Physical Education Director of Cleveland schools and member of a special research committee sponsored by the international body. Daily he and other trained athletic officials clock the swinging ball for a specific number of oscillations. Their computations to date disclose an average deviation of .082 seconds, due principally, Rowe concludes, to timers' mistakes in starting and stopping a stopwatch.

"So we should deduct at least that much in the future when we establish records," he has advised other members of the research group. He also recommended extensive tests with watches to ascertain what mechanical deviation may exist.

"To get 100 per cent accurate results we'll have to adopt electrical timing devices clocking 1,000th of a second," Rowe said. He observed this might mean that records now held by Jesse Owens, Glenn Cunningham, Johnny Weismuller and other standouts in the two sports might last almost forever.

"Today's errors give the performer all the breaks," he added. "Eliminate them and the boys will have to try a lot, lot harder."

Springfield Honors Morgan

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 23 (AP)—William G. Morgan of Lockport was awarded his college "letter" 45 years after he graduated—not for winning games, but because he invented volley ball.

He invented volley ball, he said last night at a dinner in his honor, "for men of idle age who found basketball too strenuous."

Leslie J. Judd, coach of the gymnasium team of Springfield, Mass., Y. M. C. A. College, presented a block "S" sweater to Morgan in recognition for his contribution to indoor athletics. Morgan graduated from Springfield in 1894.

Morgan said he attended Springfield College at the behest of Dr. James A. Naismith, inventor of basketball, and declared reports that he invented volley ball as a rival for the faster game "because of a feud with Naismith" were untrue.

He devised the game of volley ball while he was a Y. M. C. A. physical instructor at Holyoke, Mass.

"At first we used a basketball, knocking it back and forth by hand," he said. "Then we put up a net between the two groups and knocked the ball over that and formulated a few rules just to make it a game."

Morgan said a basketball proved too heavy, so they had another made. The ball made to his specifications is practically unchanged today, he added.

Morgan is now employed in a Lockport industrial plant.

O'Brien Signs With Eagles

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 23 (AP)—Back in 1936 a wee Irishman warmed the Texas Christian bench and watched Slingin' Sammy Baugh run through his football chores.

When Baugh had passed T. C. U. into a safe lead, the little fellow—Davey O'Brien—would rush onto the field to replace him.

Davey didn't get much attention that year, and when the next season rolled around, the fans were wondering who could fill the shoes of Baugh.

The answer, of course, every football devotee knows—O'Brien filled the shoes so well Baugh was generally forgotten except to furnish fuel for arguments over which was the better pitcher.

Now the arguments may cease, for football's "battle of the century"—Baugh vs. O'Brien—is in the making.

O'Brien has decided his geological career can suffer just a little—especially when something in the neighborhood of $10,000 is involved—and has signed a contract to play professional football with the Philadelphia Eagles.

Baugh plays in the same league, with the Washington Redskins, and the clash of the two teams will be a promoter's dream.

Baugh's college passing record was a thing to marvel at, and when he joined the Redskins he virtually single-handed them into the professional championship. Last year injuries handcuffed him part of the time, but his record still was excellent.

O'Brien, meanwhile, passed Texas Christian into the No. 1 national ranking spot and was the most-talked-of player of the 1938 season.

Which is the better passer? Here are their college records over a three-year period, but don't let snap judgment get you. There will be an interesting game up East this fall which may make you reverse your decision.

	Games	Attempted	Inc.	Int.	Completed	Yards	Touchdowns	P.C.
Baugh	36	599	266	59	274	3,479	39	.458
O'Brien	27	444	207	27	210	2,708	24	.473

Sets World Record

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23 (AP)—Mac Carboni of New Haven, rolled a pinfall of 1,029 last night and claimed a new world's duckpin bowling record for seven games. The record book shows that Meyer Jacobson of Baltimore rolled 1,009 in 1935.

Carboni is the New England singles champion. Paul Glickstein, member of the Executive Committee of the National Duckpin Bowling Congress said the new mark will be recognized as it was staged and approved by him.

American Hockey Association

By the Associated Press

Play-Off Final

At Tulsa, Okla.: St. Louis 4, Tulsa 1.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

At Salisbury, N. C.: Catawba College 21, Springfield (Mass.) College 1.

Lehigh Elects

BETHLEHEM, Penna. (AP)—John R. O'Meara, Glen Ridge, N. J., has been elected captain of the Lehigh University swimming team. Harold J. Masem, Brooklyn, N. Y., will captain the wrestlers.

Bowls 300 In A. B. C. Tourney

By the Associated Press

Cleveland March 23

William McGeorge of Kent, Ohio, achieved yesterday the dream of every bowler: He became the sixth man in American Bowling Congress history to roll a perfect 300 game.

McGeorge's 300 was rolled in the singles. In his second game he fell to 173 and he slumped to 166 in the third for a three-game total of 639.

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Rangers Need Victory in Garden Tonight—Sox Pitchers Go Back at St. Louis

Kerr May Not Don Uniform; Gardiner Ready for Action

Garden Lineup Tonight

(National Hockey League Play-off Game)

Boston Bruins	New York Rangers
Connacher, l. w.	r. w. M. Colville
Cowley, c.	c. N. Colville
Hill, r. w.	l. w. Shibicky
Portland, l. d.	r. d. Coulter
Shore, r. d.	l. d. M. Patrick
Brimsek, g.	g. Kerr, Gardiner

Bruins Alternates: Schmidt, Dumart, Bauer, Getliffe, Pettinger, Hollett, Hamill, Weiland, Crawford, Clapper.

Rangers Alternates: L. Patrick, Smith, Dillon, Hiller, Watson, Hextall, Heller, Pratt, Gardiner, Allen, Carse.

Faceoff at 8:30 p. m.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

These Rangers have experienced a change of goalie in play-off hockey before, so the fact that Bert Gardiner might have to replace Dave Kerr tonight is not upsetting to their progressive ideas. Back in 1928, the Rangers were battling Maroons in Montreal and Lorne Chabot was injured early in the second game. Maroons refused to permit the Rangers a sub goalie from another team and Lester Patrick donned the pads. Rangers won the game 2 to 1 with Ching Johnson, Taffey Abel, the Cook brothers, and Frank Boucher checking every Maroon like fury; only Nels Stewart beat the heroic manager.

Tonight the Rangers have an injured goalie, Dave Kerr, and a spare goalie, Gardiner, on hand. Patrick is not planning to don pads hence the emergency netminder. Gardiner has been the property of the New York team a long time and has yet to play an important game for his owners. All reports about him in minor league hockey, where he tends the nets for the Philadelphia Ramblers, are that he is of major league caliber. It was not decided this morning whether Kerr or Gardiner would play.

Spare Forward Along

Along with Gardiner, Patrick called Bill Carse, spare forward, who might get into action. Bryan Hextall was severely bumped in New York the other night and might rest for this game. The Bruins, on the other hand, are prepared to go into action with the same line-up as that which won the first game. Charlie Sands will not play and Red Hamill will continue to alternate on the third line with Flash Hollett.

That victory in New York gives the Boston team a definite advantage in the series for several reasons and the most important of which is that Frankie Brimsek, rookie goalie, passed his first play-off game with flying colors and has dropped the natural nervous tension of a youngster under heavy pressure.

The game in New York lacked the color and dash of a regular mid-season game. Defensive or cautious hockey dominated then and it remains to be seen what strategy Patrick and Ross will adopt tonight. The Rangers are a game behind and it is for Patrick to decide whether the team chances are better to open up and go after goals or continue the cautious policy and wait for openings.

More Confidence

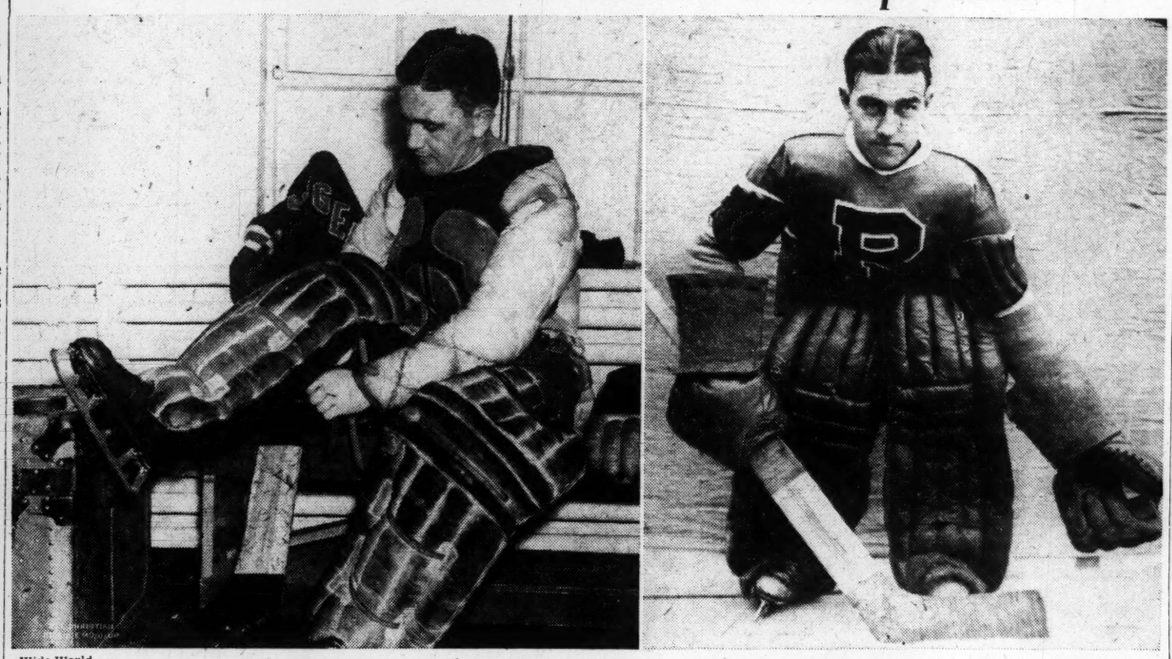
Because the Bruins have been notoriously below standard in the play-offs, it was decidedly encouraging to see them come through and win the first game against the Rangers. That victory does not mean the series, but it does give the favored team a more favored position. The Bruins will take the ice tonight with more confidence and the Rangers are under the handicap of knowing they are behind.

In New York the house was not sold out, but tonight the Boston Garden will be completely filled. There was nothing but standing room on sale at an early hour this morning and the crush at game time is expected to equal that of any hockey attraction ever played in the city. Speculators did not have many tickets in hand but what they had were being offered at tremendous prices.

Bruins-Rangers Scoring and Penalties

	G.	A.	Pts.	Minutes Pnlts.
Cowley, Bruins	1	1	2	0
Hill, Bruins	1	0	1	0
Clapper, Bruins	0	1	1	0
Conacher, Bruins	0	1	1	0
Shibicky, Rangers	1	0	1	0
Pratt, Rangers	0	1	1	0
N. Colville, Rangers	0	1	1	0
Coulter, Rangers	0	0	0	4
Dumart, Bruins	0	0	0	4
Shore, Bruins	0	0	0	2
Pettinger, Bruins	0	0	0	2
Hextall, Rangers	0	0	0	2
Heller, Rangers	0	0	0	2

Two New York Goalies on Hand to Stop Bruins



Wide World

Dave Kerr, regular Ranger goalie, was injured in the overtime game at New York Tuesday night and may have to give way to Bert Gardiner, spare goalie brought up from the Ranger farm team, the Philadelphia Arrows.

Most of Infield Problem All Settled for Stengel

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 23—As the Boston Bees continued their adventures in the Grapefruit League today, Manager Casey Stengel could sit in the bleachers at the Fair Grounds on Ninth Street and watch three quarters of his regular 1939 infield. Now that Debs Garms has won the battle for third base, at least in the opinion of this humble observer, and Eddie Miller is set at short and Tony Cuccinello at second, the Boston manager has only first base to settle.

Johnny Hill, the Atlanta infielder who led the Southern Association in batting last season, was conceded a chance at the far turn in the early days of spring training here. Hitting was his strongest forte, and it is hitting that Stengel needs. But so impressive has Garms looked in exhibition games to date, Casey rates him far ahead of all other third base candidates and is almost certain to give the Texan the nod in the 1939 inaugural.

No player in this camp is trying harder than Garms. A 100 per cent family man, and, incidentally, the head of a very fine Texas family, Debs is hustling for them as well as the Bees. It took him 10 years to win over a regular berth in the major leagues, but he did it last season thanks to helpful coaching by Stengel. Debs is not a strong hitter and he was trying to pull every pitch to right field. The Boston skipper taught him to push to left, and the result was a .315 batting average in the National League.

Slow to Learn

"Right now, Garms is the best third baseman we have on this ball club," Stengel told me. "He improved 50 per cent last season and it looks as if he'll do it again in '39. Debs is slow to grasp suggestions and it takes him about a week to learn one thing, but he's learning, which is more than you can say about some of these boys.

"Garms is getting his throws away quicker this spring," Casey continued. "He had an outfield arm last year and had to wind up before letting the ball go. With quicker throws, he'll start more double plays. His base running is surer. He worked the delayed steal against the Cardinals—one of the best I have ever seen."

Garms spent four years with the St. Louis Browns in a utility role and only once scaled the .300 level. His manager was Rogers Hornsby. What the great Rajah could not accomplish, Stengel did. In '38, hitting to all fields, Garms accounted for 109 Bee runs. He was on base more than any other Boston player, beating out infield rollers that the average man would miss. As his mates say, Debs gets down that first base line in nothing flat.

Was Outfielder

Garms was on the club roster as an outfielder, and now that he has definitely returned to the inner defense, Stengel's infield picture becomes somewhat complicated. At the moment, the manager is certain to keep both Elbie Fletcher and Buddy Hassett, although neither of these boys can play anywhere except first base. Cuccinello, Miller, Garms and Warstler round out the squad of six. Will the skipper keep a seventh man? And if he does will it be Hill or Bob Kahle, or will he wait for Henry Majeski to return to the active list? Hill probably has the best chance to stay with the club after the roster is reduced to 25 in May, because of his .338 average with Atlanta.

Fletcher, who was expected to hand over the first-base mitt to Buddy Hassett, is currently playing the best ball of his Boston career. Perhaps the competition was all that Elbie needed. Hassett has not hit consistently in camp and cannot carry Elbie's glove defensively. So if the Milton boy continues to hit, Stengel will go along with Hassett on the reserve list. Of course, this picture may change by the time the team has reached Boston. It is a fact that Hassett has a lifetime .300 batting average in the National League and Fletcher has not.

The Bees are still open-minded in regard to trades. With two first class first basemen, they are in a position to dicker for another pitcher. Despite the fact that his mound staff is one of the best balanced in the business, Casey keeps talking about another starting hurler.

Although Hassett is a colorful youngster and a boy who makes friends easily, the Boston scribes in this vicinity are silently "pulling" for Fletcher to play the initial bag. Elbie, of course, is the local product, while Buddy hails from the Bronx.

Those stories about Hassett's singing voice are the real thing. Buddy can put across an Irish song better than some professionals.

This is the seventh campaign in professional baseball for both Hassett and Fletcher. Buddy came by way of Wheeling, Norfolk, Columbus and Brooklyn. Elbie went through Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre and Buffalo.

Ramblers Minus Gardiner

By the Associated Press

Herb Gardiner, manager of the Philadelphia Ramblers, has a double load on his mind tonight as he brings his club into Hershey for the second game of its best-of-five series with the Bears in the International American Hockey League play-offs. Besides seeking to pilot his crew to a second-straight triumph over the western division leaders, he's hoping there will be no more injuries to the members of the New York Rangers.

Every time a Ranger gets hurt, the parent club sends out a hurry call for one of the Rambler farm hands. Tuesday night it was George Allen who had to go up to pinch-hit for Cecil Dillon. Tonight, the Ramblers go into action minus goalie Bert Gardiner and forward Bill Carse, drafted by the Rangers at "injury insurance" for their game at Boston.

The game with Hershey, therefore, is likely to prove just how much Gardiner has meant in the Ramblers' consistently good performances in recent seasons. For all of that time, Bert has been rated the minor leagues' outstanding goalie, and one who wasn't on the big-time only because he couldn't oust the Rangers' regular incumbent, Dave Kerr.

In his place the Ramblers will present Harvey Teno, who started the season with Pittsburgh, went up to the Detroit Red Wings for a spell, and then filled in for Gardiner when he was ill. Hershey, on its home ice, will be going all-out to square the series after dropping the opening game by a 6-3 score.

Providence, like Philadelphia, will be using a new goalie. The Reds called on Bill Beveridge, veteran of many seasons in the N. H. L., when Hershey-recalled Nick Damore, and Bill got off to a flying start.

Sporting Around the Hub

President Marsh Springs Surprise

Boston University's unofficial crew, which launched its new shell from the Riverside Boat Club yesterday afternoon, was pleasantly surprised by President Daniel L. Marsh at the ceremonies when he announced he would recommend that rowing become a regular major sport at B. U.

President Marsh further announced that he had received an anonymous gift of money sufficient to cover most of the expenses this spring. His announcements brought to an end the two-year efforts by the oarsmen to have rowing recognized. The new shell is the gift of Arthur W. Stevens, Boston attorney.

Some 20 baseball candidates reported to Coach Herb Gallagher at Northeastern yesterday to start spring training. Battery candidates will begin working out tomorrow indoors, while infielders and outfielders will report Saturday. In the group were three lettermen.

Sid Hazelton, Dartmouth varsity and freshman swimming coach for the past 19 years, has been transferred to the Physical Education Department to supervise recreational swimming and life saving and to assist in drawing up the intra-mural sports program. His successor has not yet been announced.

More than 125 members of the Boston Graduate Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta attended a gathering at the Hotel Statler last night. Officers elected for next year include Eugen C. Andres, Dartmouth, president; Ernest Roberts, Kansas, first vice-president; Edward Place, Brown, second vice-president; Charles W. Butler, Brown, third vice-president; J. J. O'Reilly, Brown, treasurer; and Eugene H. Clapp, 2nd, Lafayette, secretary.

The two-game series between the Boston Olympics and the Montreal Concordias Friday and Saturday evenings at the Garden promises to be a contest between goalies. Ted Frazier of the locals was considered one of the outstanding net-minders in the Provincial Hockey League, while Lionel Bouvrette of the visitors is thought to have no peer in the Quebec Senior League.

Red Sox Win, 3-0

TAMPA, Fla., March 23 (AP)—One wobbly inning for Bucky Walters gave the Boston Red Sox all they needed yesterday to down the Cincinnati Reds, 3 to 0.

Whitey Moore had held the Sox to three hits in five innings. Then Bucky started the sixth with two walks and Cronin slapped a triple to right center to clear the bases. Cronin came in on a fly.

National Hockey League

Play-Off Standings

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Series A—Best 4 of 7 Games				
Boston Bruins	1	0	2	1
New York Rangers	0	1	1	2
Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Toronto Leafs	1	0	4	0
New York Americans	0	1	0	4
Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Canadiens	1	0	2	0
Detroit	0	1	0	2

Games Tonight

New York Rangers at Boston Bruins.
Toronto at New York Americans.
Canadiens at Detroit.

Wilson and Bagby to Hurl Against Cardinals Friday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 23—Joe Cronin will pitch Jack Wilson and Jim Bagby for the Red Sox tomorrow in their return game here with the St. Louis Cardinals. Last week the Cards won a 5-4 thriller from the Sox in 12 innings at St. Petersburg, and the Red Sox, who have already dropped a series to one National League team, the Brooklyn Dodgers, are anxious to win this one.

Wilson did not have a very happy time in the first game he pitched. Last Sunday the Dodgers reached him for seven hits and four runs when they beat the Red Sox 6-4. The burly righthander, who won 15 and lost 15 games last season, has not yet flashed his usual speed.

Wilson Key Man

Joe Cronin regards Wilson as a key man in the pennant bid of the Red Sox this year. Wilson was handicapped by injuries last season, and did not perform steadily on the mound. If he can steady down this season, Wilson ought to be a 20-game winner, for next to Bob Feller he probably is the speediest pitcher in the American League.

There has been little of the sensational produced by the Boston staff as yet. Woodrow Rich, youngster up from Little Rock, has won and deserved the most headlines. Most of the veterans are rounding into condition gradually and they have all had their bad innings, except Lefty Grove, who has not yet reached the point where he cares to test his throwing arm.

It would be no surprise if Grove one of these days announced himself ready to pitch a few innings in an exhibition game. The southpaw is feeling good and as he has been working hard, the only conclusion is that he is counting himself in on the 1939 challenge by the Red Sox.

Week of Work

A week from today the Red Sox will end their training in Florida by playing Louisville here. It will be a week of hard work, Joe Cronin says, for he wants his athletes in excellent condition when they leave, for the two-week trip North with the Reds probably will be interrupted by off days owing to adverse weather.

Dennis Galehouse and Fred Ostermueller were expected to pitch against the Bees in Bradenton today . . . Bob Gardiner, one of Tom Yawkey's nephews, has been spending a Choate School vacation period here and he has made a good impression. He is a catcher of promise . . . Joe Vosmik will be glad to leave Florida, because he has trouble with sandy outfields here . . . Ted Williams has written home saying that he is enjoying big league pitching immensely.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 22

At Baton Rouge: Philadelphia (A) 7, New York (N) 5, (10 innings).
At Tampa, Fla.: Boston (A) 3, Cincinnati (N) 8.
At Bradenton: Boston (N) 5, Detroit (A) 3.
At St. Petersburg: Brooklyn (N) 6, St. Louis (N) 4.
At Daytona Beach, Fla.: Washington (A) 7, Minneapolis (AA) 4.
At Haines City, Fla.: New York (A) 14, Kansas City (AA) 4.
At Ontario, Calif.: Los Angeles (PC) 9, Chicago (N) 8.
At Los Angeles: Chicago (A) 7, Pittsburgh (N) 4.

Harvard Sends Four Mermen To Nationals at Ann Arbor

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With hopes of bringing back at least one championship, Coach Hal Ulen and four of his Harvard varsity swimmers are on their way to the National Collegiate A. A. swimming championships to be held this week end in the University of Michigan pool at Ann Arbor.

Ulen left yesterday with Capt. Rusty Greenhood and Eric Cutler, while Jim Curwen and Frank Powers followed today. Greenhood and Cutler left early to compete in trials Friday morning.

Cutler Main Hope

Harvard's main hope for a title rests with Needham's Eric Cutler, who is entered in the 1500-meter freestyle. In practice this season, Cutler has turned in better times than the winning time of 20m. 15.2s. done at New Brunswick, N. J., last year by John Macionis of Yale.

Cutler is also entered in the 440, an event which he won last week in the eastern intercollegiates at Yale. Although he set a new record of 4m. 57.6s., he will have to go some to match strokes with Capt. Tom Haynie of Michigan, who won the Big Ten title two weeks ago in 4m. 53.3s. Ulen, however, thinks that Eric may pare his time sufficiently to give Haynie a stiff battle.

Curwen in Century

Captain Greenhood will be out to better his last year's record in the nationals when he took a third in the low-board diving. According to Ulen, the competition from western stars was too much. Rusty now is in the best form of his career, and last week retained both his low and high-board championships at New Haven. Al Patnik of Ohio State, national champion on both boards last year, and his team mate, Andy Clark, are said to be tops in this department.

First Marathon Entries Arrive

"It's spring again," and the best evidence of the fact is the announcement made yesterday by Tom Kanaly, Director of the annual Patriot's Day Classic, that the first batch of 12 entries have been received for the April 19th meeting.

This year's B. A. A. race, as well as that of 1940, will serve as two of the three runs from which the American Olympic marathon team will be selected. The other race will be the National A. A. U. marathon championship, to be held at Yonkers, N. Y. next November. The first 10 men in each of the two 2939 races who are eligible to represent the United States will be included the the list of qualifiers for the final tryout at Boston on April 19, 1940.

Entries

The first list of entries included Fred Ward of Kimberly, Nevada, who finished in 10th position last year. Then there is Anthony J. Paskell, Cambridge; who placed 11th last year. Other entries were received from Frank Simone, North Medford Club; Clovis Bourdelais, Union A. C., Brockton; George A. Fairbanks, Jr., Tech. A. C., Cambridge; Anthony Medeiros, North Medfodd Club; George Rolland, Long Island City, N. Y.; Charles F. Hastings, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry Williams, St. George Club, Boston; Joseph Rowinski, Bradford Catholic Club, Bradford; Walter H. Childs, Springfield, Mass., and Charles B. Timpany, North Medford Club.

with Benham of Michigan close behind.

Curwen has been entered in the 100 and 220. Jim failed to qualify in the century at Yale, but Ulen does not take that too seriously. Curwen failed to touch on one of his turns in the first heat, and was hopelessly out of the race after going back to avoid being disqualified.

In both of these races, however, the western swimmers seem to have the edge. In the 100 at the Big Ten meet Waldemar Tomski of Michigan set a new record of 52.6s., while in the 220, his team mates Jim Welsh and Capt. Haynie finished one-two. The latter set a new meet record of 2m. 13.6s. in the preliminaries.

In fact, the teams from Michigan and Ohio State appear to be much too strong for the eastern colleges again this year. The Wolverines are favored to win their sixth straight championship and their 10th in 13 years. In 1929, 1930, 1935, the only years Coach Mat Mann's boys haven't won since they entered the competition in 1927, they placed second. Michigan won the Big Ten title last week with 73 points, its 10th title in 13 years, while Ohio State placed second with 49.

Three Titles

Princeton will be defending three championships, and should retain two with ease. The three are the 150-yard backstroke, the 200-yard breaststroke, and the 300-yard medley relay, and it is the first of these which may be lost.

In this race the Tigers' Al Vande Weghe may meet up with his old rival, Adolph Kiefer, who is now at the University of Texas. Both are veterans of the 1936 Olympics, when Vande Weghe placed second to Kiefer, who set a new Olympic record in the 100-meter backstroke. Although Vande Weghe has been undefeated this season and last Saturday won the eastern intercollegiate championship, Kiefer is holder of world's records for dorsal swimming at 100 meters and 150 yards.

In the breaststroke, Capt. Dick Hough of Princeton should retain his title, although he will meet stiff competition from Johnny Higgins of Ohio State. Higgins, who won the Big Ten crown in the time of 2m. 24.5s., used to swim for the Olneyville Boys' Club of Providence. Hough, however, who won the eastern title this year in 2m. 24.6, beat Higgins last year in the time of 2m. 23.4s., and is considered the best prospect for the 1940 Olympics.

Medley Champions

For the Tigers' third crown, Vande Weghe and Hough will team with Hank Van Oss in the medley. Last week this trio cracked its own American record of 2m. 53.6s., made in 1938, and brought it down to 2m. 51.9s.

Tomski of Michigan, who did 23.1s. for a new Big Ten record in the 50, will probably take that event and at the same time help his team mates, Hutchens, Holmes, and Barker, win the 400-yard freestyle relay.

Harvard misses both Bill Kendall, who won the 220 and 440-yard freestyles at the nationals last year, and Charlie Hutter, who swam with Harley Stowell and Curwen on the second-place relay team and also placed individually. . . . Last year Harvard placed third in the meet.

KEEP FRIENDSHIP FRESH—KEEP IN TOUCH BY TELEPHONE

Pause for friendship's sake and call to mind some cherished friend too seldom seen.

How quickly you two, wherever you *may* be, *can* be together . . . extending greetings . . . exchanging news . . . enjoying nearly all the pleasures of a visit in person.

No friendship need wither . . . no friend need be far away when there's a telephone close at hand.

You will find long-distance calls cost less by day than you expect. At night and on Sundays they are *surprisingly* cheap.

HOW MUCH DO YOU THINK IT COSTS TO CALL NEW YORK?

You can find out below how little it costs (about half what most people think). For your convenience a few out-of-town rates are listed. *It costs nothing* to get the cost of any other call to any other place. Simply ask long-distance operator.

TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES★ BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day Rate	Night and Sun. Rate		Day Rate	Night and Sun. Rate
New York City	.80	.50	Pittsburg, Pa.	1.50	.90
New Bedford, Mass.	.40	.25	Concord, N. H.	.50	.25

★ *3 minute station-to-station rates. A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50c or over.*

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 1,440,440
1939 volume to date 56,128,217
1938 volume to date 50,341,460

Leading Stocks Gain Moderately In Today's Market

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—In a quick turnaround, leading stocks jumped as much as 4 points today, but the market later lost part of the advance.

Wall Street, at the opening, followed an upturn in London, interpreting the rise there as reflection of improvement in the European outlook. Traders were hesitant about pushing the upturn, however, until the outcome of the crisis could be seen more clearly and most net gains around the final hour were moderate.

Transactions slackened, setting a pace of about 800,000 shares for the full session.

A quiet drift succeeded what seemed to be mainly a scramble to cover short-sales, started by the rebound in European markets.

Bethlehem Steel, one of the pivots of the selling in the preceeding session, jumped 4 on the opening transaction, later yielding about half of this gain.

Also prominent in the comeback were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Glenn Martin, General Motors, American Smelting, International Nickel, Allis Chalmers and U. S. Rubber.

The curb joined the rally. Moderately up in the curb list were American Cyanamid "B", Gulf Oil, American Gas & Electric and Lockheed.

Bonds Advance

Advances of a point or more were recorded for leading corporate bonds today in a market which, although optimistic, was moderate.

A bright advance in the morning, extending throughout the list, was followed near closing time by profit-taking but, even with this deterrent, prices remained well above yesterday's pessimistic levels.

Some U. S. Treasuries experienced setbacks late in the afternoon, so that prices ranged from 11-32 point below to 8-32 point above yesterday's close.

Foreign governments, too, were uneven, although the general trend was decidedly upward.

Rails and utilities held to healthy advances throughout the day, some still gaining ground during the afternoon. Among those riding higher were Southern Railway 6½s, New York Central 4½s, Alleghany 5s of '49 and '50, Western Union 5s, International Telephone 5s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Wheat Values Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—Wheat values declined today as commodity and security markets throughout the world reflected the easing European political tension.

Losses were only fractional, however, and the setback encouraged some increase in commercial buying which helped a small recovery movement after the day's lows were reached.

After dropping as much as ⅝ cent, wheat rallied and closed unchanged to ⅜ lower compared with yesterday's finish, May 67⅝-¾, July 67¾-7⅛. Corn was ¼-⅝ off, May 47½-⅝, July 49¼ and oats unchanged to ⅛ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices recovered large portions of recent losses as the market found a steadier footing today. British funds were well supported and domestic rails sold higher. Interest was displayed in rubber shares and the industrial group improved. Price movements in the trans-Atlantic section were erratic but generally higher, and foreign bonds improved.

Paris: The Bourse closed steady today although trading was small. International securities finished better and rentes gained 35 to 85 centimes. Bank of France, Royal Dutch and Suez Canal all gained over 100 francs.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, March 23

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Sterling:				
Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.68⅛		$8.2397
Cables	4.86⅛	4.68⅜		8.2397
France—franc	.0264⅞	.0264⅞		††
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2250	.2249		$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼		.0526
Germany—mark	.4000	.4000		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5308		$
Sweden—krona	.2414	.2413		.4537
Norway—krone	.2354	.2353		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2090		.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½		.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0206		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425⅝	.0425⅝		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—diner	.0233	.0233		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso¶	.2315	.2310		.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590		.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350		.2060
Peru—sol	.2025	.2025		.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2732	.2732		.8440
India—rupee	.3507	.3505		.6180
Java—florin	.5328	.5325		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2912½		*
Shanghai—dol	.1621	.16		*
Straits—dol	.5445	.5445		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9950	.9944		1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2020†	.2020†		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 21: Receipts, $36,792,061.98; expenditures, $18,490,439.11; net balance, $3,443,517,336.36, including $2,788,973,454.98 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $19,667,336.56. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,303,410,489.10; expenditures, $6,566,597,382.06, including $2,229,922,063.81 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,263,186,892.96; gross debt, $39,950,239,994.73, a decrease of $5,529,031.91 below the previous day; gold assets, $15,054,126,644.29.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 10.90. Tin steady; spot and nearby 46.30; forward 46.45. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.85-90; East St. Louis 4.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Quicksilver 90.00-93.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	62¼	61	62¼	Mar22
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	33	Acme Steel (1)	1	33	33	33	Mar22
11	8⅜	Adams Exp (.20e)	2	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¾g)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	1	24	24	24	
65⅝	53½	Air Reduction (1a)	8	54½	53¾	53¾	+ ¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
10	9	Alaska Juneau (1)	19	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	28	1	1	1	
12⅜	8½	Alleghany pf xw	8	9	8¾	9	+ ½
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	24	11¼	10¾	11	+ ⅜
13⅜	8⅞	Alleghany pf $40 ww	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
19	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	Mar18
28¼	19⅛	Allegheny-Lud Steel	18	20½	20	20¼	+1
11½	8½	Allen Industries	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar22
193	168½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	8	171	167	167	—1½
13⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	5	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	15	9¼	9	9	— ¼
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	66	66	66	Mar22
48⅜	36½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	50	39	38¼	38¾	+1¾
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g	1	16¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
2⅝	1¾	Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	2	61	61	61	+ ½
24¼	18⅜	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	4	18⅜	18½	18½	— ¼
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
8	5	Am Bosch	5	5½	5½	5½	
54½	41	Am Brake Sh (¼g)	1e	41	41	41	+ ¼
100⅜	87	Am Can (4)	6	88¼	88¼	88¾	— ¾
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Mar22
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	7	26¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅝
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅝
24½	18½	Am Ch & Chbl(.15g)	3	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
115½	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115½	115½	115½	Mar
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	119½	120	Mar17
8¾	6½	Am Colortype	2	7½	7½	7¾	
11⅛	8½	Am Coml Alcohol	3	8½	8½	8½	
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6	5	Am European	3	6	6	6	Mar22
3⅜	2¾	Am & For Power	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
16½	12	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14	13¾	13¾	+ ¾
20½	15⅝	Am & F P $7 pf	19	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+2
9¾	7⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
15	13	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Am Hide & Leather	18	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
34¼	29⅜	Am Hide & L pf(1k)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Mar22
46⅞	42¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	45¾	45	45¼	Mar22
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	17	17	17	+ ¼
7¾	5⅜	Am International	12	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
30⅜	20¾	Am Locomotive	20	22½	21½	21⅞	+1
79½	58	Am Locomot pf	3	61⅞	58	58	Mar22
15⅜	13	Am M & Pdy (.80)	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	Am M & Metal	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
40⅛	21	Am Metal (¼g)	3	32½	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
124½	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124½	124	124½	Mar20
7	5¼	Am Power & Lt	27	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	38	Am P&L $6 pf(1½k)	10	43¼	43	43¼	+2¼
44¾	32⅝	Am P&L $5 pf(1¼k)	12	38¼	37½	38	+1⅜
18⅜	13	Am Rad & St S	85	14¼	13½	13¾	+ ¼
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	15	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
72½	61½	Am Roll Mill pf	1	61½	61½	61½	Mar22
15⅜	13	Am Safe Razor(1.20)	13	13⅜	13½	13½	+ ⅛
20	14½	Am Seating (½e)	1	15	15	15	
53⅜	38⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	15	42¼	41¼	42	+1¼
137½	129½	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	137½	137½	137½	Mar21
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64	63½	63½	Mar22
41	27¾	Am Steel Fdrs	36	29½	28	28¼	+ ¼
13½	8½	Am Stores	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
14½	12¼	Am Stove (.20g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Mar18
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	5	20⅜	20	20	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82	82	82	—1
18½	16⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
170½	49½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	157¼	156	156	— ⅝
87½	80½	Am Tobacco (5)	7	83	81¾	81⅞	— ⅛
89¾	83	Am Tob B (5)	14	84	82⅞	82⅝	— ⅜
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	5	150	150	150	Mar22
8⅜	5½	Am Type Fdrs	6	6⅛	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
14⅝	10½	Am Water Wks	40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf	2	92½	92½	92½	Mar18
6¾	4⅞	Am Woolen	3	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
43½	33¾	Am Woolen pf	4	34½	33⅜	34½	+ ¾
7¼	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29½	Feb 18
36½	26	Anaconda (¼g)	75	27¼	26⅜	27⅛	+1⅛
54⅞	43	Anacon W & C	9	45	43	43	Mar22
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
15⅜	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	11	11	11	— ¾
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar14
29½	23½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	1	24½	24½	24½	+1
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¼
6⅛	4⅜	Armour Ill	24	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
52	42	Armour Ill pr pf	2	42½	41½	41½	—1¼
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	42	Armstr'ngCork(¼g)	3	43	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
13	9⅜	Arnold Const (⅜g)	3	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ½
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	78	77	77	Mar22
54½	51½	Assd D G 2pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Mar22
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	Mar17
42⅞	31½	Atch T & SF	32	33⅞	32¼	32¾	
71	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	2	62½	62	62	+ ⅝
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	10	21⅞	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
10½	6½	Atl G & W Indies	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅜
18	11	Atl G & W In pf	3	14¼	14	14	
23½	20½	Atl Refining (1)	8	21	20⅜	21	+ ½
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Mar21
87⅜	73¼	Atlas Corp (½e)	2	77⅞	73¼	77⅜	+ ⅛
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Mar20
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	3	62	60⅜	60⅜	Mar17
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Mar17
4⅝	3⅜	Auburn Auto	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar22
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
8⅞	6	Aviation Corp	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛

B

17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	35	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	23	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
30½	20¼	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
21½	15⅛	Barber Asphalt	3	16¼	16	16¼	+1⅛
11	8	Barker Bros	2	9¼	9	9	Mar20
19½	4¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	14	15¾	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
21¾	13	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅞
20¾	11¼	Beatrice Cream (1a)	5	19	18¾	18¾	Mar22
100	68½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar16
145	128	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124½	124½	124½	Mar20
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Mar22
73⅝	70	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	70	70	70	Mar22
29¾	22½	Bendix Aviation	38	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
21½	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	6	19½	19¼	19½	
52¾	50¾	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	2	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Mar22
57½	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	53	52⅝	52⅝	Mar22
80	60¼	Beth Steel	128	67½	65	66½	+2¾
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅝
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Mar22
27	21½	Bigelow-Sanford	2	21½	21½	21½	
22½	17½	Black & Decker (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¾
17¾	12¼	Blaw-Knox	4	13	12¾	12¾	+ ½
34¾	23⅜	Boeing Airplane	35	25¼	24½	24⅝	+ ⅞
28½	21¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+1¼
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¾
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	16	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
32	23⅜	Borg Warner (¾g)	18	27½	26⅞	27¼	+1
3	2	Boston & Maine	2	2	2	2	Mar22
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	7	24½	24	24	Mar22
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
15⅞	11¼	Bridgeport Brass	16	12¾	12	12¼	+ ⅜
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¾g)	31	24½	23½	23¾	+ ¾
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	4	37⅜	37¼	37¼	Mar22
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	45½	45	45	Mar22
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
10	7½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	4	7½	7½	7½	Mar22
13⅞	9⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	14	10⅛	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
43½	34¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
19⅜	15⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	5	16¾	16	16¼	+ ⅜
35	31½	Brown Shoe (½g)	3	35	34¼	35	Mar18
14⅞	10¾	Brun'wk-Balke(¼g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
13⅛	9⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	15	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
14⅞	9⅜	Budd Mfg	18	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
6	4	Budd Wheel	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
30	22½	Bullard Co	4	24	23	23½	+1
52	47½	Bulova Watch (2)	2	29½	29	29½	+ ⅝
16	15¼	Burling Mills (1)	16	15¼	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
18¾	15	Burr Add Mch(.20g)	3	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
2	1½	Bush Terminal	3	1⅝	1½	1½	Mar22
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	3	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
4¼	3¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
13¼	8⅞	Byers (AM) Co	4	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	

C

19½	15¾	Calif Packing	2	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Mar21
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1⅛	1	1	
8⅝	6¼	Calumet & Hec	9	6½	6¼	6¼	
17¾	13¼	Campbell Wyant	10	14	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	15¼	Can Dry G Ale	8	16¼	16	16	+ ¾
6¼	4½	Canad Pacific	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
34½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	4	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar22
20½	17½	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Mar18
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers&Gn(.075g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	4	84	82	82	
55	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	7	49	47¾	47¾	— ¼
107⅛	105⅜	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	1 53⅛	105¾	105¾	Mar
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	19	20	19⅝	19½	+ ⅜
94	78	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar
19⅛	14½	Celotex Corp	29	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
2½	19	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	19⅜	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
5¼	3½	Cent Foundry	1	3⅞	3½	3½	
9½	6	Cent RR NJ	2	6¼	6	¼	Mar22
5½	1¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	2¾	⅝	¾	+ ½
5½	4⅛	Century Rib M	2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
52⅞	39	Cerro de Pas (1g)	4	41½	40½	40¾	+1
13	8¾	Certain-teed Prod	26	9⅞	9⅝	9½	+ ½
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	1	24	24	24	Mar22
11	8	Checker Cab	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Mar22
40⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	18	26⅛	25	25¼	+ ¼
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	
25½	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	2	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	+ ¼
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1	½	Chi & N West	12	½	½	½	
3½	2⅜	Chi & N West pf	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Mar21
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar21
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
13½	11	Chi Mail Ord (¼g)	3	11¼	10⅞	11¼	— ⅛
	½	Chi M St P & P	5				
	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	4	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	14¼	Chi Pneu Tool	7	15	14½	14¾	+ ½
38⅞	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	35¼	35	35	+ ¼
48⅛	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	—⅛
¾	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar21
1⅛	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Mar21
9⅜	8½	Chi Yell Cab (1)	3	8½	8½	8½	Mar22
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	3	12	12	12	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13¼	9	Childs Co	4	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
85¼	66½	Chrysler Corp (1g)	152	75	72¾	74	+2½
11	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	1	10	10	10	Mar22
	4¼	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
26	18½	Clark Equip	3	21½	21	21	
29½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	3	25	25	25	Mar22
60¼	45	Climax Molyb (1.20)	20	46½	46	46½	+1⅛
30¾	23¾	Cluett Peabody (¾g)	21	26⅞	26	26⅜	+ ⅝
133	124¼	Coca-Cola (½g)	3	126	124	124	— ¾
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	10	14	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	+1
25	14	Collins & Aik (¼g)	8	30¾	30	30	+1
23¾	16	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	3	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
18¼	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	Mar20
9	6½	Colum Gas & El	49	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col Gas pf A (6)	5	86¼	85⅝	86	—1
15⅝	10⅞	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
30¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	28	28	Mar17
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	1	87	87	87	
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	10	51	50¼	50⅜	+ ⅛
109¼	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Mar20
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	7	53¾	53¼	53¼	
110	107¼	Coml In T cv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13¾	10¼	Coml Solvents	16	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Com'with & South	68	1½	1½	1½	
64⅞	45¾	Com & South pf (3)	6	56	55½	55½	+1¼
28¼	26¾	Com'with Edis (.40g)	17	27⅜	27⅜	27½	+ ⅜
8⅝	7	Conde Nast	4	7¼	7	7	Mar18
30⅜	24⅞	Congol-Nairn (⅛g)	6	25	24½	24⅝	+ ½
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	35	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+1⅛
27½	20¼	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
35	29⅛	Cons Edison (2)	65	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	+ ¾
107½	101¾	Cons Edison pf (5)	6	106	105⅛	106⅞	+ ¾
2⅛	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12½	9	Consol Film pf (⅛k)	3	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Cons Laundries	5	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	43	8¾	8½	8½	
3¼	2½	Consol R R Cu

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Insurance Firms Buying More Farm Mortgage Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Life insurance companies are putting more emphasis on the making of farm mortgage loans than they have for over a decade, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Review in its March issue.

Te Review published a survey of investments of all kinds by life insurance companies showing that, after a long period uncertainty in farm financing, their farm mortgage portfolios have leveled off their downward trend in volume. The survey was prepared for the Review by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, based upon information obtained from about 50 insurance companies having more than 90 per cent of the assets of all such companies in the United States.

Farm mortgage loans made by all insurance companies in 1938 totaled $111,853,000, which was 3.1 per cent of estimated new investments of these companies. The amount in 1937 was $90,430,000, while in 1934 it was $32,574,000. At the end of 1938, all life insurance companies held farm mortgages aggregating $869,000,000, or 4.2 per cent of the total of all investments held by the companies.

Mortgages held by the companies on city and town property on Dec. 31, 1938, totaled $4,500,000,000, with $630,146,000 being added during the year 1938. This 1938 figure was a slight increase over 1937 when the total was $622,244,000. In both 1938 and 1937 the non-farm mortgage loans made were equal to about 17.8 per cent of the total estimated new investments in those years.

New investments of all kinds by life insurance companies in 1938 were estimated at slightly over $3,500,000,000, which was about $54,000,000 over the 1937 placement of funds. The total investments held on Dec. 31, 1938, aggregated about $20,936,000,000, of which 23.6 per cent or $4,944,000,000 were in United States Government bonds.

For the second consecutive year, the ratio of real estate owned by the companies to total assets showed a decline, after having risen steadily from 1927 to 1936. The estimated figure of the total of real estate held at the end of 1938 was placed at $2,150,000,000, including real estate taken over, real estate sold on contract, and business properties held by the companies in their official functions. This was taken as further evidence of the considerable improvement in the mortgage foreclosure sifuation.

Boston Stocks

March 23

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos G Alb	84	83½	83¼	82
.600	Bos Edison	141	140½	140	141
5.00	Bos Elevated	46¼	45¾	46¼	46½
..	B&M pr pf	8½	8½	8½	8¼
..	B&M st B pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
..	E G&Fuel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1.50c	E G&P fp	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1.00	Employers Gr	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
2.50	First Nat Sts	44¼	43¾	43¾	43½
..	Hath Bak pf	25	25	25	27
..	Isle Royale	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
..	Maine Cent pf	16	14	14	16
.25a	Nat Rec A	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
6.00a	N E T&T	109	-08¾	108¾	108½
..	North Butte	.50c	50c	50c	50c
.90a	Torrington	25½	25¼	25¼	25½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	82¾	81¼	81¼	82

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Accumulated riod.	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Apex Elec M 7% pf	$2 ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	
Baltimore Brick pf	5%	$1 ..	Mar. 27	Mar. 21
Indus Sec Corp	6% pf	10c ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Invest Foundation, Ltd.,	6% conv pf	$2 ..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Muskegon Mot Spec pf A		75c ..	Apr. 10	Apr. 5
Extra				
American Trust (Charlotte, N. C.)		$1 ..	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
First Nat Bk of Tampa		30c ..	Mar. 24	Mar. 15
Do		30c ..	June 24	June 15
Unit Milk Pr pf pf		50c ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Final				
Courtaulds, Ltd, a d r				
ord reg	7 4-5c ..	Mar. 25	Feb. 21	
Dunlop Rubber, Ltd, a d r		8% ..	Apr. 22	Mar. 23
Imperial Chem Ind	5% 8	.....	.....	.....
Increased				
Amer Seal-Kap	12c ..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Interim				
Dunlop Rub 10%	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emerson Drug A	40c ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	
Do B	40c ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	
Honolulu R Transit	5c ..	Mar. 31	Mar. 23	
Pacific Can Co	12½c ..	Mar. 31	Mar. 27	
United Shirt Distr	12½c ..	Mar. 21	Mar. 17	
Irregular				
Ar Stamp Co	20c ..	Mar. 31	Mar. 25	
Coca Cola Co (Del)	75c ..	Apr.	Mar. 15	
Each Pack	50c ..	Apr. 28	Apr. 18	
Loose S Bd & S	10c ..	Apr. 29	Apr. 10	
Liquidating				
Simms Pet	50c ..	Apr. 11	Mar. 28	
Regular				
Amer Furniture pf	7%	$1.75	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 14
Am Thermor Bot	25c ..	May 1	Apr. 20	
Do pf	87½c	Q Apr. 1	May 22	
Do pf	87½c	Q July 1	June 20	
Amer - State Bank (Milwaukee, Wis)	20c ..	July 1	.....	
Am Shipbldg	50c ..	May 1	Apr. 15	
Amer Trust (Charlotte, N. C.)		$2	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Am St Bk (Mil)	30c	Q Apr. 1	.....	
Belt RR Stk Yds	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Bk Stk Tr Shs "C-1" reg		$0.0933 ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Do "C-2" reg		$0.09276675 ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Boston Edison		$2	Q May 1	Apr. 10
Bourbon Stock Yds		$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Brockville Tr&Sav Co (Brockville, Ont.)	62½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Brookline Trust Co (Br'kline, Mass)	60c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21	
Buffalo Ins	$3	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 24	
Carpel Corp	$50c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 23	
Central Eureka Min	6c ..	Apr. 15	Mar. 30	
Do non-cum pf	6c ..	Apr. 15	Mar. 30	
Chemical Fund	8c ..	Mar. 29	Mar. 24	
Cincinnati Adv P	12½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Citizens Whis Sup pf	7%	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Do 6% pf	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 30	
City Investg pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 28	
Cleveld Hob Mch	10c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Cleveld Un Stk Y	12½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 22	
Clinton Trust	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Collateral Loan (Boston, Mass)	$1.75 ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 14	
Colonial Trust (Pittsburgh, Pa)	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 28	
Com'l Tr Co of NJ	2%	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Conn Fire Ins (Hartford, Conn)	$5	Q Apr. 1	.....	
Consol Oil	20c	Q May 15	Apr. 15	
Dean (WE) & Co	20c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Do 6% pf	15c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Dela Trust (Wil)	$1.50	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Detroit Stl Prod	25c ..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Dicc'nt Cp (NY)	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 23	
Eastn Marnegsia Talc Co, Inc	$50c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 21	
Emerson Drug pf	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 12	
Empire Trust Co	15c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
F R Pub Corp	25c ..	Mar. 31	Mar. 22	
Fairmt Creamery Co (Del)	4½% pf	$1.12½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Florence Stove	50c ..	Mar. 31	Mar. 27	
1st Nat Bank of Tampa	70c	Q Mar. 24	Mar. 15	
Do	70c	Q June 24	June 15	
Gilmore C	25c ..	Mar. 24	Mar. 15	
Goodmar	25c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 31	
Gordon	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 27	
Gorton	ies Lt	Q Apr. 3	Mar. 23	
Gotham Silk	Hosiery pf	$1.75	Q May 1	Apr. 12
Green Co (H L)	40	Q May 3	Apr. 15	
Harvard Trust (Cambridge, Mass)	60c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21	
Hart Conn Tr	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16	
Hecker Prod	15c	Q May 1	Apr. 10	
Hibbard Spencer Bartlet	15c	M Apr. 28	Apr. 18	
Do	15c	M May 26	May 16	
Do	15c	M June 30	June 20	
Holly Development	1c	Q Apr. 25	Mar. 31	
Hooker Electrochemical Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 13	
Houston N Gas	20c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 24	
Hous N Gas pf	87½c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 24	
Huttig Sash Dr pf	$1.25	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 20	
Indep Pneu Tool	25c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 24	
Iowa Pub Service Co $7 1st pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Do $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Do $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Kalamazoo S&P	12½c	Q May 1	Apr. 20	
Kaufman Dept Sts	12c ..	Apr.	Apr. 10	
Kellogg Switchbd & Co	10c	Apr. 10	Apr. 10	
Do pf		Q Apr. 29	Apr. 10	
Kendall Rfg Co	30c	Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Ky Util pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 27	
Laclede Steel	15c ..	Mar. 31	Mar. 22	
Lake View Tr & Sav Bk (Chic Ill)	$1.50	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 31	
Landers, Frary & Clark	37½c	Q Mar. 21	Mar. 21	
Lawyers Trust Co	35c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Limited Fillers, A	50c	Q May 1	Apr. 21	
Lord & Taylor 2nd pf	$2	Q May 1	Apr. 17	
Mahon Co (RC)	50c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Do pf	55c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Maryland Com Bk Inc (Balt Md) 7% pf	$3.50	S Apr. 15	Apr. 1	
Middle States Tel of Ill. 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Mississippi Power Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Do $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Mutual System	60c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Do 8% pf	50c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Mtn Sts T&T	$1.75	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Nat City Lines "A"	50c	Q May 1	Apr. 15	
Do pf	75c	Q May 1	Apr. 15	
Nat Fire Insurance	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 23	
Oakland T Ins&GCo	$1	Q Feb. 25	Feb. 20	
Oliver Un Filt. A	50c	Q May 1	Apr. 21	
Package Mch Co	50c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20	
Peop Nat Bk of Washington (Seattle Wash)	25c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 25	
Phila Co 6% pf	$1.50	S May 1	Apr. 1	
Pittsfield Coal Gas	$1	Q Mar. 23	Mar. 21	
Plume & Atw Mfg	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Pub Serv (N J)	50c	M May 15	Apr. 15	
Ralston Stl Car 5% pf	$1.25	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 21	
Richman Bros	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Richm W Wks pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Risdon MCo7%pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Sanborn Maps Co	$1 ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Ross Bros Inc (Del)	$6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q May 1	Apr.15
Sefton Fibre Can 5% pr pf	$1.25	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 25	
Seymour Tr Co (Conn)	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Sharon Stl Cor pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 28	
Sou Cal Edis	37½c	Q May 15	Apr. 20	
South Norwalk Tr Co (Conn)	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
So West Pa Pipe L	50c ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Sowest Co of Mass 7% pf	25c	Q Apr.		
St Paul U Stk Y	37½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 23	
State St Tr(Bos)	$2	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Stanley Works	25c ..	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	
Do 5½ pf	31¼c	Q May 15	Mar. 31	
Stems (Fredk&Co)	25c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 29	
Do pf	$1.25	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 29	
Taylor-Colq Co	50c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 21	
Tellur Pw Co7%pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Tex Elec Swc pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Un Milk Prod	50c ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 23	
Do $3 ptc pf	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 23	
Univ L Tab	$1	Q May 1	Apr. 12	
United Pac Inc (Seattle)	$1.50	Q Mar. 29	Mar. 27	
United Pr & Pub	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
US SmeltR&M Co	$1 ..	Apr. 15	Mar. 30	
Do C pf	87½c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 30	
United Stove Co	10c	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 20	
USTrCo of Newark	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
U S Hoffman Mch pf	68c	Q May 1	Apr. 20	
W Cst Oil Co pf	$1	Q Apr. 5	Mar. 24	
West Pt Mfg	30c ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	
White Rock M Spr 1st pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 28	
Do 2d pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 28	
Wurlit (Ri Co pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Young (J S)	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Do pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24	

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜ 47-43	110.24	110.24	110.24
1 4s 54-44	115.14	115.14	115.14
4 3⅛s 49-46	110.22	110.20	110.22
3 4¼s 52-47	120.5	120.4	120.4
270 2½s 53-49	104.10	104.4	104.9
32 2⅞s 60-55	106.11	106.7	106.11
6 2¾s 59-56	105.10	105.7	105.10
158 2¾s 65-60	104.12	104.9	104.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47-42	106.16	106.16	106.16
6 3s 49-44	107.31	107.31	107.31

Home Owners Loan

13 2¾s 49-39	101.31	101.30	101.30
4 2¼s 44-42	104.22	104.20	104.20
3 3s 52-44	107.29	107.27	107.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
29 Adams Exp4¼s46st	104	104	104
3 Alleghany cv 5s 44	80½	80	80
8 Alleghany cv 5s 49	69½	69¼	69½
10 Alleghany 5s '50 st	33¼	33	33¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99	99	99
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	92	92	92
10 Allis Chalmcv4s 52	110	109¼	109¼
11 Am&For P5s 2030	54¾	54¼	54½
2 Am'ice 5s '53	102⅛	102¼	102⅛
5 AmIGChem cv5½s49	103	102¾	102¾
16 Am T&T 5½s '43	111	25-32	111¾
2 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107	108¾	107¾
52 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107¾	107⅛	107⅝
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Arm Del 4s '55	99⅛	99	99
10 AT&SF 4s '95	108½	108⅜	108½
17 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
7 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102¾	103⅛	103⅛
7 AT&SF TSh L 4s '58	110¼	110	110
26 A C Line 1st4s52	85⅞	85½	85½
2 A C Line 4½s '64	64½	64⅜	64½
2 Ttl & Dan 2d 4s '48	33¼	33	33¼
2 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	59	58⅞	59
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	22	21½	22
29 B&O rfg 5s '95	21	20⅜	20⅞
40 B&O cv 4½s '60	13¼	12⅜	12⅜
6 MB&O cv 4½s '60ct	12	12	12
11 B&O '48	15½	15	15½
2 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	54	54	54
4 B&O 5s S W '50	40½	40¼	40½
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	90¼	90	90¼
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	132	132	132
19 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝
24 Beth Stl 3⅛s'52	100⅜	100	100
8 Boston&Me 5s'67	33¾	33½	33½
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	32	32	32
1 Boston&Me 5s'55	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
27 Bkly Man TR 4½s'66	75¼	74½	75
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106½	106	106
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	80½	80½	80½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99	98¼	98¼
5 Buf R&P 4½s'57 reg	32	32	32
7 Buf R&P 4½s'57	34	34	34
2 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	34	34	34
11 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¼	115	115
33 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	115	114⅞	115
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115⅝	115⅜	115⅜
2 Can Nor 6½s'46	122¾	122¾	122¾
6 Can Pac 5s '54	97⅜	97	97⅜
6 Can Pac 4s '68	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
32 Can Pac 4½s '60	92¾	92⅛	92½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	81	80¾	80¾
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	104	104	104
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	19¼	19¼	19¼
4 Certain-td 5½s'48	82½	82	82
10 C&O 3½s'96 D	98¾	98¼	98¾
7 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99	98½	98½
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	98½	98½	98½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	92	92	92
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98	98	98
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102¾	102½	102½
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17½	17⅜	17½
4 Chi Gt West 4s '59	19⅝	19⅛	18⅜
27 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9	8¾	9
4 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Chi&NW 6½s '36	16	16	16
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4½	4½	4½
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8½	8⅜	8½
5 Chi&NW½s4s 2037C	8½	8½	8½
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	7	7	7
2 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	109	109	109
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106½	106½	106½
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅜	107¾	107¾
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104¼	104	104¼
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94¾	94½	94¾
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56	56	56
7 Cley Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110½	110	110½
5 Cley Un Term 5s '73	81⅝	81	81⅝
12 Cley U Term 4½s '77 C	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Col F&I 5s '70	63	63	63
4 Columbian G 5s '52 May	100¼	100½	100½
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	100½	100½	100½
5 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Coml Cred 2¾s '42	102½	102½	102½
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	109	109
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	109¼	109	109
4 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¼	106¾	106¾
2 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	110½	110¼	110¼
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	105¾	106
8 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
2 Con Edis 3⅛s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109¼	109⅛	109¼
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105¼	105	105¼
5 Continent Oil 2¾s '48	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	35¼	35¼	35¼
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	64	63¼	63¼
2 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	4	4	4
2 D&RG West 5s '78	7	7	7
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112	112	112
4 Det Ed 4s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Dow Chem 3s '51	107	107	107
1 Elec Auto I cv 4s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Elg Jol&E 5s '42	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
12 Erie rfg 5s '67	11⅛	11	11
8 Erie rfg 5s '75	11½	11	11
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛
26 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21¾	21½	21½
5 Erie cv 4s '53 B	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Erie & Jef 6s '55	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 FirestoneT&R 3½s48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Gen Cable 4½s '47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
46 Gen Mot Accept3s 46	104	103¾	104
7 Gen MotAccept3¾s51	106	105¾	105¾
8 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	63	62½	63
13 Goodrich 4½s '56	100½	100¼	100½
25 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97	96⅝	97
45 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	98¼	97⅞	98¼
31 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	89½	89	89
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	78	78	78
6 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	32	32	32
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48	48	48
8 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	14	13¾	13¾
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	52½	52½	52½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	54	54	54
20 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	49¾	49¼	49¼
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	51	50¼	50¼
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63 E	51	50¼	50¼
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	96	96	96
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	61½	61	61½
15 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	63⅞	63¼	63¼
2 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66ct	61⅞	61½	61⅝
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	84	84	84
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	81⅝	81½	81½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Int Paper 5s '47	98⅝	98¼	98½
4 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	94	94	94
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80	80	80
1 Int T & T 4½s '52	65½	64¾	64¾
31 Int T & T 5s '55	67¾	67	67
1 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	30½	30½	30½
8 KC South 5s '50	66¾	66⅜	66¾
8 KC South 3s '50	70	70	70
10 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104⅝	104¾	104⅝
26 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102⅜	102½
10 Kresge Found 4s '45	103½	103⅜	103⅜
3 Kresge Found 3½s '47	102¼	102¾	102¾
5 Las Gas 5s '39	86½	85	86½
4 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25½	25½	25½
6 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	88	88	88
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	60	60	60
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	18	18	18
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	18½	18½	18½
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	129½	129½	129½
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	128½	128½	128½
1 Loews 3½s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
23 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	106½	106	106
6 Louisia A Ark 5s '69	87⅞	87	87
12 Louis & N un 4s '40	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
9 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84	84	84
1 L & N 3s '80 St L	87	87	87
6 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	109½	109¼	109¼
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31½	31½	31½
5 Market St Ry 7s '40	50	50	50
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	75½	75½	75½
1 MidSpear&NW 4s'47	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 M & StL rfg 5s'62	2⅞	2	2⅞
1 M & StL 4s'49	2½	2½	2½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
12 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	29¼	28½	29
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	12¼	12	12
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	44¼	43⅞	44¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	24½	24½	24½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3	3	3
8 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	17	17	17
3 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	17	17	17
5 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	17	17	17
1 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99½	99¼	99½
2 Nassau El 4s'51	40	40	40
1 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	44	44	44
1 Mor&Esssex 3½s 2000	49¼	49¼	49¼
9 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	104¾	104½	104½
14 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104	11-32	104
3 Natl Steel 4s'65	106½	106¼	106½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	103	103	103
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	104	104	104
3 N Orl Term 4s'63	67	67	67
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62¾	62¾	62¾
24 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56⅜	56½
33 NYC cn 4s '98	66½	65⅞	65⅞
7 NYC 3¾s'46	78	77½	78
16 NYC cv 3¼s '52	70⅜	69⅝	70
6 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57	56½	56½
6 NYC&HR 3½s '97	80½	80¼	80½
4 NYC&StL 5½s'74A	66¼	66	66¼
2 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	54½	54	54
4 NY Conn RR 4½s'54	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
9 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13¾	13½	13¾
25 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13¾	13¼	13½
1 NY O & W gen4s '55	4	3¾	3¾
7 N Y Steam 3½s '63	104½	104⅜	104⅜
10 NY S&W gen 5s '40	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 NY Tel 4½s '39	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	110⅛	110	110⅛
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
11 Norf & W 4s '96

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Insurance Firms Buying More Farm Mortgage Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Life insurance companies are putting more emphasis on the making of farm mortgage loans than they have for over a decade, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Review in its March issue.

Te Review published a survey of investments of all kinds by life insurance companies showing that, after a long period uncertainty in farm financing, their farm mortgage portfolios have leveled off their downward trend in volume. The survey was prepared for the Review by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, based upon information obtained from about 50 insurance companies having more than 90 per cent of the assets of all such companies in the United States.

Farm mortgage loans made by all insurance companies in 1938 totaled $111,853,000, which was 3.1 per cent of estimated new investments of these companies. The amount in 1937 was $90,430,000, while in 1934 it was $32,574,000. At the end of 1938, all life insurance companies held farm mortgages aggregating $869,000,000, or 4.2 per cent of the total of all investments held by the companies.

Mortgages held by the companies on city and town property on Dec. 31, 1938, totaled $4,500,000,000, with $630,146,000 being added during the year 1938. This 1938 figure was a slight increase over 1937 when the total was $622,244,000. In both 1938 and 1937 the non-farm mortgage loans made were equal to about 17.8 per cent of the total estimated new investments in those years.

New investments of all kinds by life insurance companies in 1938 were estimated at slightly over $3,500,000,000, which was about $54,000,000 over the 1937 placement of funds. The total investments held on Dec. 31, 1938, aggregated about $20,936,000,000, of which 23.6 per cent or $4,944,000,000 were in United States Government bonds.

For the second consecutive year, the ratio of real estate owned by the companies to total assets showed a decline, after having risen steadily from 1927 to 1936. The estimated figure of the total of real estate held at the end of 1938 was placed at $2,150,000,000, including real estate taken over, real estate sold on contract, and business properties used by the companies in their official functions. This was taken as further evidence of the considerable improvement in the mortgage foreclosure situation.

Boston Stocks

March 23

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos G Alb	84	83½	83¼	82
.800	Bos Edison	141	140½	141	140
5.00	Bos Elevated	46¼	45⅝	46⅛	46½
..	B&M pr pf	8½	8½	8½	8¼
..	B&M st B pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
..	E G&Fuel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1.50c	E G&P fp	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1.00	Employers Gr	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
2.50	First Nat Sts	44¼	43¾	43¾	43½
..	Hath Bak pf	25½	25	25	27
..	Isle Royale	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
..	Maine Cent pf	16	14	14	16
.25a	Narr Res A	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
6.00a	N E T&T	109	-08⅝	108¾	108½
..	North Butte	50c	50c	50c	50c
.80a	Torrington	25½	25¼	25¼	25½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	82¾	81¼	81¼	82

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜ 47-43	110.24	110.24	110.24
1 4s 54-44	115.14	115.14	115.14
4 3⅛s 49-46	110.22	110.20	110.22
3 4¼s 52-47	120.5	120.4	120.4
270 2½s 53-49	104.10	104.4	104.9
32 2⅞s 60-55	106.11	106.7	106.11
6 2¾s 59-56	105.10	105.7	105.10
158 2¾s 65-60	104.12	104.9	104.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47-42	106.16	106.16	106.16
6 3s 49-44	107.31	107.31	107.31

Home Owners Loan

13 2¾s 49-39	101.31	101.30	101.30
4 2½s 44-42	104.22	104.20	104.20
3 3s 52-44	107.29	107.27	107.27

Corporation Bonds

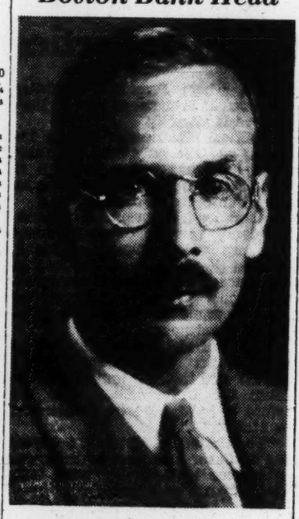
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
29 Adams Exp4¼s46st	104	104	104
3 Alleghany cv 5s 44	80½	80	80
8 Alleghany cv 5s 49	69½	69¼	69½
10 Alleghany 5s '50 st	33¼	33	33¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99	99	99
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	92	92	92
10 Allis Chalmcv4s 52	110	109¼	109¼
11 Am&For P5s 2030	54¾	54¼	54½
2 Am Ice 5s '53	102½	102¼	102¼
5 AmIGChem cv5½s49	103	102¾	102¾
16 Am T&T 5½s '43	111	25-32	111¾ 111¾
2 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107	108¾	107¾
52 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅞	107½	107¾
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Arm Del 4s '55	99⅛	99	99
10 AT&SF 4s '95	108½	108⅜	108½
17 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
7 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102¾	103⅜	103⅜
7 AT&SF T'Sh L 4s '58	110¼	110	110
26 A C Line 1st4s52	85⅞	85½	85½
2 A C Line 4½s '64	64½	64⅜	64½
2 Til & Dan 2d 4s '48	33¼	33	33¼
2 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	59	58⅞	59
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	22	21½	22
29 B&O rfg 5s '95	21	20⅝	20⅞
40 B&O cv 4½s '60	13¼	12⅜	12⅜
6 MB&O cv 4½s '60ct	12	12	12
11 B&O 4s '48	55½	55	55½
2 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	54	54	54
4 B&O 5s S W '50	40½	40¼	40½
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	90¼	90	90¼
2 Bell Tel 5s B '60 C	132	132	132
19 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
24 Beth Stl 3½s'52	100⅜	100	100
8 Boston&Me 5s'67	33¾	33½	33½
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	32	32	32
1 Bost&Me 5s A '33	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
27 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	75¼	74½	75
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106½	106	106
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	80½	80½	80½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s'55 B	99	98¼	98¼
5 Buf R&P 4½s'57 reg	32	32	32
7 Buf R&P 4½s'57	34	34	34
2 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	34	34	34
11 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¼	115	115
33 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	115	114⅞	115
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 5½s'46	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
6 Can Pac 5s '54	97⅞	97	97⅞
6 Can Pac 4½s'46	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
32 Can Pac 4½s'60	92¾	92½	92½
12 Can Pac 4s perp	81	80¾	80¾
5 Can of Ga 5s '59 C	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	104	104	104
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	19¼	19¼	19¼
4 Certain-td 5½s'48	82½	82	82
10 C&O 3½s'96 D	98¾	98¼	98¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99	98½	98½
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	98½	98½	98½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	92	92	92
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98	98	98
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102¾	102½	102½
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17½	17⅜	17½
1 Chi Gt West 4s '59	19⅝	19⅛	18⅜
27 CMSP. & Pac 5s '75	9	8⅞	9
4 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	25	25	25
1 CM&StP gen 4s '89	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Chi&NW 6½s '36	16	16	16
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
5 Chi&NW½4s 2037C	8½	8½	8½
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	109	109	109
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106½	106½	106½
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107⅞	107¾	107¾
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	104¼	104	104¼
1 Ch cv W Ind 4s '52	94¾	94½	94¾
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56	56	56
7 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110½	110	110½
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	81⅝	81	81⅝
12 Clev U Term 4½s '77 C	74¾	74⅝	74¾
1 Col P&I 5s '70	63	63	63
4 Columbia G 5s '52 May	100¼	100⅛	100¼
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	100½	100½	100½
5 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Coml Cred 2¾s '42	102½	102½	102½
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	109	109
55 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	109¼	109	109
4 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¼	106¾	106¾
2 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	110½	110¼	110¼
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	105¾	106
6 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105¼	105	105¼
5 Continent Oil 2¾s '48	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35¼	35¼	35¼
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	64	63¼	63¼
2 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	4	4	4
2 D&RG West 5s '78	7	7	7
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112	112	112
4 Det Ed 4s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Dow Chem 3s '51	107	107	107

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Elec Auto I cv 4s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Elg Jol&E 5s '42	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
12 Erie rfg 5s '67	11⅛	11	11
8 Erie rfg 5s '75	11½	11	11
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛
26 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21¾	21½	21½
5 Erie cv 4s '53 B	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Erie & Jef 6s '55	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 FirestoneT&R 3½s48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2 Gen Cable 4½s '47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
46 Gen Mot Accept3s 46	104	103¾	104
7 Gen MotAccept3⅜s51	106	105¾	105¾
8 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	63	62½	63
13 Goodrich 4½s '56	100½	100¼	100½
25 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97	96⅜	97
45 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	98¼	97⅞	98¼
31 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	89½	89	89
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	78	78	78
6 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	32	32	32
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48	48	48
8 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	14	13¾	13¾
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	52½	52½	52½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	54	54	54
20 Ill Cen 4½s '66	49¾	49¼	49¼
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	51	50¼	50¼
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63 E	51	50¼	50¼
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	96	96	96
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	61½	61	61½
15 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	63⅞	63¼	63¼
2 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66ct	61½	61½	61½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	84	84	84
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	81⅝	81½	81½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Int Paper 5s '47	98⅝	98¼	98½
4 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	94	94	94
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80	80	80
4 Int T & T 4½s '52	65½	64¾	64¾
31 Int T & T 5s '55	67¾	67	67
1 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	30½	30½	30½
8 KC South 5s '50	66¾	66¾	66¾
8 KC South 3s '50	70	70	70
10 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
26 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102⅜	102½
10 Kresge Found 4s '45	103½	103⅜	103⅜
3 Kresge Found 3½s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Las Gas 5s '39	86½	85	86½
4 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25½	25½	25½
6 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	88	88	88
1-Leh C&N 4½s '54A	60	60	60
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	18	18	18
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	18½	18½	18½
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	129½	129½	129½
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	128½	128½	128½
1 Loews 3½s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
23 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	106½	106	106
6 Louisia A Ark 5s '59	87½	87	87
12 Louis & N un 4s '40	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
9 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84	84	84
1 L & N 3s '80 St L	87	87	87
6 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	109½	109¼	109¼
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31½	31½	31½
5 Market St Ry 7s '40	50	50	50
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	75½	75½	75½
1 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 M & StL rfg 5s'62	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 M & StL 4s'49	2½	2½	2½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
12 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	29¼	28½	29
2 M-K-Tex 4½ 5s'67	12	12	12
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	44¼	43⅞	44¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	24½	24½	24½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3	3	3
8 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	17	17	17
3 Mo Pac 5s'78 B	17	17	17
5 Mo Pac 5s'78 F	17	17	17
1 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99½	99¼	99½
2 Nassau El 4s'51	40	40	40
1 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	44	44	44
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	49¼	49¼	49¼
9 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	104¾	104½	104½
14 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104 11-32	104 11-32	104 11-32
3 Natl Steel 4¼s'65	106½	106¼	106½
5 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	103	103	103
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	104	104	104
3 N Orl Term 4s'63	67	67	67
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62¾	62¾	62¾
24 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56⅞	56⅞
33 NYC cn 4s '98	66⅛	65⅞	65⅝
11 Norf & W 4s '96	78	77½	78
29 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66⅝	65½	65½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	60	60	60
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58	58	58
23 Nor Pac 3s '97	80⅝	80½	80⅝
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	49	49	49
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'47	108	108	108
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104¾	104½	104½
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	76	76	76
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
7 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	110¾	110½	110¾
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
3 Para Pict 6s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Parmelee T 6s '44	54½	54½	54½
5 Pen Co 4s '63	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	97½	97½	97½
13 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105½	105⅛	105¼
8 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	99½	98⅞	99½
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86⅝	86	86½
29 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	96	95¾	96
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	96	96	96
2 Pen RR 4s '48 st	111	111	111
3 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89½	89¼	89½
7 Pen RR 3¼s '52	87¼	87	87¼
1 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	117	117	117
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	109½	109¼	109¼
9 Phila Co 5s '67	103	102⅝	102⅞
8 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Phillips Pet 3s '48	108	108	108
1 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s'58 A	50	50	50
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s'59B	49	49	49
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	49	49	49
1 Pitt Young & A 4s '48	104	104	104
40 Portl Gen El 4½s'60	68	67	68
6 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13½	13½	13½
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	65	65	65
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	76½	76½	76½
1 Readg 4½s '97 B	77	77	77
1 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Republic Steel 5½s '54	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Republic Steel 4½s'61	92½	92½	92½
13 Republic Steel 4½s '56	93¼	93¼	93¾
6 Rio Gr W clt 4s'49	20	19¼	20
1 RI Ark & La 4½s'34	10¼	10¼	10¼
9 Rutland 4½s '41 st	6½	6½	6½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 St L S W 4½s '78	103⅜	103¼	103¼
5 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	9½	9½	9½
11 St L S F 4s '50 A	10¼	10⅛	10¼
8 St L SW 1st 4s '89	60¼	60	60
2 San Diego G&E 4s '65	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	18	18	18
14 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Shell Un 3½s '51	104	104	104
7 Simmons cv 4s '52	97	96¾	96¾
1 Skelly Oil 3s '51	103	103	103
11 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	105½	105½	105½
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	51½	51¼	51¼
29 Sou Pac 4½s '81	51	50½	50⅝
28 Sou Pac 4½s '69	51¼	50⅜	50⅜
2 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	66	66	66
17 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	54⅜	53½	53½
10 Sou Pac SF Ter 4s '50	90½	90½	90½
3 South Ry 6½s'56	74	73½	74
8 South Ry gen 5s '56	70½	69	70½
13 South Ry cn 5s '94	86½	86	86½
14 South Ry gen 4s '56	53⅝	53½	53½
1 South Ry 4s St L '51	71	71	71
1 S W Bell Te 3½s '64	111½	111½	111½
1 Staley Mfg 4s '46	105	103	103
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	82	81½	81½
23 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	100¼	100	100
2 TRR A St L 4s '53	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
20 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	117¼	117¼	117¼
19 Third Ave aj 5s '60	10⅝	10	10¼
2 Third Ave 4s '60	43¼	43⅛	43¼
15 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	108	107⅞	107⅞
10 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112¾	112⅛	112¾
4 Un Pac 3½s '71	97	97	97
12 Un Pac 3½s '70	97½	97	97½
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	76	76	76
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	77⅞	77	77⅞
13 US Steel 3¼s '48	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
1 Utd Stkyds 4¼s'51 ww	87½	87½	87½
7 Utah L & Trac 5s '44	97½	96⅞	97
6 Utah P&L 5s '44	98¾	98	98¾
1 Util P&L 5s '59	67¼	67¼	67¼
5 Va El & Pow 3½s'68	109⅝	109⅜	109⅜
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	106¾	106½	106¾
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39	44½	44	44
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	22	22	22
13 Wabash 5s '80D ct	8½	8½	8½
10 Wabash 5s '76 B	8½	8½	8½
3 Wabash 4½s 78 ct	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
3 Walworth 4s '545	60½	60½	60½
28 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	100½	100½	100½
3 Warner Bros 6s '39ct	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Warren Bros 6s '51	45¾	45	45
1 Westch Lt 5s '50	125	125	125
5 Westch Lt 3½s '67	108½	108½	108¾
4 West Pen P 3½s '66	118¼	119¼	118¼
4 West Shore 4s	54¾	54¾	54¾
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	49	48½	49
1 Westn Md 4s '52	87	87	87
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	117¾	117¾	117¾
13 Western Un 5s '60	63	62½	63
2 Western Un 4½s'50	60	60	60
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	94¼	94¼	94¼
9 Wis El Pow 3¾s'66	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
8 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Youngst S&T 4s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105	105	105

Foreign Bonds

10 Akershus 4s '68	93½	93¼	93½
2 Antioquia 7s '45 A	11¾	11¾	11¾
8 Antwerp 5s '58	91½	91	91½
8 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77¼	77	77
8 Argentine 4s '72 Apr	77	77	77
34 Argentine 4½s '48	91⅝	91¼	91¼
20 Argentine 4½s '71	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
13 Australia 5s '55	99¾	99½	99½
3 Australia 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
7 Australia 4½s '56	95	95	95
4 Belgium 7s '55	112½	113⅝	112⅜
8 Belgium 6½s '49	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
5 Belgium 6s '55	103¾	103⅜	103¾
30 Brazil 8s '41	25	24	24½
70 Brazil 6½s '26-57	20	18	19½
64 Brazil 6½s '27-57	20½	18	19½

Boston Bank Head



J. Amory Jeffries

Elected President of the Massachusetts Savings Bank, Boston. He fills the position of the late Frank E. Buxton. Mr. Jeffries has been active in Boston banking and investment affairs for more than 20 years and since 1934 has been Vice-President of Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. He was elected an incorporator of the Massachusetts Savings Bank in June, 1930, a member of its Board of Trustees in June, 1936, and a member of its Board of Investment since June, 1938.

Consolidated Gas To Issue 223,063 Shares of Preferred

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance of 223,063 shares of $100 par value Series "B" four and one-half Per cent cumulative preferred stock.

The statement disclosed that the new preferred stock was to be offered in exchange, share for share, for the company's series "A" five per cent preferred stock, with a cash adjustment of $.032 a share for accrued dividends.

Any of the shares not taken under the exchange offer will be purchased by a group of underwriters at $110 a share less $1 a share for all shares purchased in excess of 20,000, but not in excess of $50,000, and less $2 a share for all in excess of 50,000.

It was stated that the investment firm of White, Weld & Company, of New York City, would head the underwriting group.

The registration statement said proceeds from the sale of any shares to the underwriters would be applied, together with such additional funds as might be necessary, to the retirement of the unexchanged shares of Series "A" preferred stock.

Any remaining proceeds will be used to reimburse the company for capital expenditures made since April, 30, 1934.

The price at which the new preferred stock may be offered to the public, and the expiration offer will be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.

Plans $2,500,000 for Publicity

NEW YORK (AP)—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is appropriating $2,500,000 for advertising its motion pictures, the largest appropriation in its history, Howard Dietz, director of publicity, announced. Newspapers will receive greater emphasis in M-G-M advertising than last year, said Mr. Dietz, adding the money would be spent in every sizable city in the United States.

National Enameling Loss

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The National Enameling & Stamping Company reported net loss of $537,598, after all charges, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938, compared with $278,084 profit for the preceding year. The company has plants at Milwaukee, Baltimore, Chicago, Granite City, Ill., New Orleans, Philadelphia and New York.

Canada's Exports to U. S. Up

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's domestic exports to the United States in February totaled $23,790,573, compared with $17,303,798 in February, 1938, an increase of $6,486,774, according to a statement released by Trade Minister W. D. Euler.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
37 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	19½	17	19
2 Brisbane 5s '57	95½	95½	95½
10 Brisbane 6s '50	100	100	100
3 Budapest 6s '62	9¾	9⅝	9¾
2 Buen A 4½s 43-4s '75	53⅛	53	53⅛
14 Canada 4s '62	110	110	110
29 Canada 3¼s '61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
29 Canada 3s '67	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
1 Canada 3½s '45	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	14	14	14
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	14	14	14
2 Chile 6s '60	15½	15½	15½
4 Chile 6s '61 Sept	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Colombia 6s '61 Jan	23	23	23
1

Commerce and Finance

Eccles Challenges Congress on Matter of Budget Balancing

Business and Industry

Weir Thinks U. S. Should Halt Steel, Scrap Exportation

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Steelmaster Ernest T. Weir declared he believed America should halt the exporting of steel scrap until "such a time as we have built up reserves of this basic raw material to meet any emergency."

Mr. Weir said he personally did not feel America was threatened by war, but that he thought in view of "almost daily alarming reports" the nation should take a survey of the situation and be prepared.

The outspoken chairman of the $207,000,000 National Steel Corporation, which now is the country's fifth largest producer, recalled that after America entered the World War a shortage of scrap seriously handicapped the industry.

Scrap still can be quickly remelted and re-rolled into any form of steel, whereas in the production of steel from pig iron it is necessary to use manganese, a product that must be imported.

"I am certain German, or any other European nation, under existing conditions, would not permit the export of a pound of scrap steel," said Mr Weir, "yet we have been sending it abroad by hundreds of shiploads."

Mr. Weir recently returned from a visit with his daughter in Honolulu, where he said conversations with prominent Chinese convinced him Japan would be "tied up for decades" by its contest with China.

Japan and Germany, he said, were the only countries with whom he could conceive the United States becoming involved in war, and with the Japanese occupied in China and Germany in Europe, "the prospects of a conflict directly involving us would not seem imminent."

In discussing his industry, Mr. Weir predicted the average production for the year will not equal the existing rate of 55 per cent of capacity.

"If the industry is to operate at reasonable profit," he added, "which it has not done for 10 years, it would therefore be necessary to increase the price of steel."

Mr. Weir said, however, he knew of no movement under way to boost prices, which recently were confirmed for the second quarter.

Textile Committee Urges Minimum Pay Of 32½ Cents Hour

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Textile Industry Committee has recommended a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour for 600,000 workers employed in the cotton, rayon and silk industry.

The committee split, 13 to 6, in adopting the report of Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews. Officials estimated the wages of 120,000 workers would be increased if the recommendation were adopted by Mr. Andrews.

The recommendation is the second made for a major industry, the first having been a 36 cent minimum for more than 150,000 workers in the wool and worsted industries.

Donald F. Nelson, Chairman of the Committee which has attempted to reach an agreement on the wage minimum since last October, declined to disclose which members voted for and against the report.

Of those covered under the recommendations 365,000 are employed in the cotton textile industry and 120,000 of these employees, labor officials said, would have their wages increased if the recommendation were adopted.

Under the NRA, the minimum wage in the North for the cotton industry was 32½ cents an hour in the North and 30 cents an hour in the South.

Members of the committee making the recommendations represented the public, manufacturers, and labor representatives from both the CIO and AFL.

Farm Mortgage Rate Lowest on Record

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration said that the average interest rate on farm mortgages was now the lowest on record.

Governor F. F. Hill reported a study showed the average rate had declined steadily for 10 years and was 5.25 per cent in 1937. Available data, he said, indicates it was still lower last year.

Mr. Hill estimated that 2,250,000 farms—one out of every three—are mortgaged and that the debt totals $7,082,000,000. About 40 per cent of the debt is held by Federal land banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1939 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1939.

GEORGE MIXTER,
March 21, 1939. *Treasurer.*

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Elected Bank Head

Curtis Wilshire Studios

William H. Thomson
Elected President of the Anglo-California National Bank of San Francisco.

Anglo-California Nat'l Bank Elects Thomson President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — William H. Thomson, Executive Vice-President of the California Bank, has accepted the Presidency of the Anglo-California National Bank of San Francisco, the $50,000-a-year post recently turned down by President Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California.

President Sproul, who had been made the offer largely on his record as a business administrator extending back to his days as comptrolier of the world's largest university, declined in favor of his present work, which he inferred gives him returns in many other forms than the $13,500 salary.

Mr. Thomson, widely known in national banking circles, came to California from New York in 1907, beginning his banking career as a clerk in the old First National Bank of Pasadena. He worked up to teller with the old National Bank of California here, leaving in 1917 to associate with the Phoenix (Ariz.) National Bank, of which he became cashier and later Vice-President. In 1923 he returned to become Vice-President of the First National Bank, which subsequently became the present Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles. He joined the California Bank in 1929 as Senior Vice-President and rose to Executive Vice-President in 1930, holding that position until his resignation on March 14 to accept the San Francisco offer.

The Anglo-California position was vacated last year by the retirement of Herbert Fleishhacker under pressure of court decisions against his record. His brother, Mortimer, who is Chairman of the Anglo's board of directors and a Regent of the University of California, has been Acting President.

Bank Clearings Up 16 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended March 22 maintained their lead over the preceding year for the 13th consecutive week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

This week's expanded turnover reflected in part mid-month settlements and the first installment of Federal income tax payments, bankers said.

The latest total of $6,026,673,000 was 16.2 per cent ahead of $5,187,752,000 in the comparable 1938 week and $368,880,000 more than the preceding week's total.

New York clearings of $3,835,605,000 were 18.3 per cent ahead of $3,240,942,000 last year, while volume at outside centers of $2,191,068,000 represented a gain of 12.5 per cent over $1.946,810,000 a year ago.

Except for a small loss at Seattle, all cities outside of New York reported percentage gains over the like 1938 week. Prominent gainers included Atlanta 37.8, Louisville 29, Philadelphia 21.7, St. Louis 19.5, Boston 12.9, Cleveland 12.6, Omaha 12.4.

Chicago clearings totaled $298,900,000, or 11.4 per cent more than $268,200,000 in the like 1938 week.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Consumption Above 1938

CLEVELAND (AP)—Consumption of Lake Superior iron ore by furnaces totalled 2,852,540 gross tons in February, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association said. This compared with 2,926,706 tons in January and 1,776,585 tons in February, 1938.

Iron ore on hand at furnaces and Lake Erie docks March 1 totaled 28,840,053 tons against 31,688,905 tons a month before and 37,158,401 tons March 1, 1938. As of Feb. 28, furnaces in blast totalled 93 of an available 189, unchanged from a month before.

U. S. Smelting 1938 Net Equal to $4.69 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., and subsidiaries, reported net profit for 1938 of $4,114,374, equal to $4.69 a share on common stock, compared with $6,653,324, or $9.48 a common share, in 1937.

Directors declared a dividend of $1 a share on common stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 30. Similar amounts were paid in preceding quarters.

Dictaphone Business Gains

NEW YORK—Business of Dictaphone Corp. during the first two months of this year ran roughly 10 per cent ahead of like period a year ago, M. B. Sands, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Reserve Chairman Dares Congress To Balance Budget

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—The responsibility for balancing or not balancing the Federal budget was placed squarely upon Congress today in a remarkable statement by Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and spokesman for the Roosevelt Administration.

Mr. Eccles is the chief advocate in the New Deal of the policy of spending-to-recovery. He testified before the Senate Silver Committee today and appeared with a prepared statement. There was every indication that he was speaking for the Administration, and in effect throwing down a direct challenge to Congress.

Announcing his own strong disagreement with the economy school, Mr. Eccles nevertheless declared that the country "is entitled to a clear-cut and prompt determination of policy" on the "vital issue."

Eccles Dares Congress

"We live in a democracy and, therefore, I believe that the viewpoint of the majority should be made effective," he said. He acknowledged that "a great majority of people appear to believe that business confidence would be restored if the budget were balanced."

He said: " A great majority in both houses of Congress have indicated that they also hold this view."

And he wound up by declaring that Congress has the authority to fix taxes and allocate expenditures and can "instantly" balance the budget if it desires—and in effect dared them to do it.

There was every indication that the bold Eccles' statement was a major flank movement by the Roosevelt Administration against the economy group in Congress.

An economy plank has just been written into the Senate Reorganization Bill. The House Committee is debating whether to restore $150,000,000 previously lopped from WPA funds.

Thinks Economy Talk 'Bluff'

Economy is the watchword of many Congressmen who admittedly intend to do nothing about it. The New Deal appears to believe that much of such talk is a bluff, and intends to call it in a dramatic maneuver.

Earlier in his statement Mr. Eccles attacked the theory that prosperity depends on the volume of currency.

Mr. Eccles said in part:

"I belong to the school that believes that every possible encouragement should be given to private investment and private enterprise for profitable employment of the great surplus of idle funds, idle men and idle resources which we have in this country today. However, I believe that when private enterprise is unable or unwilling to do so, Government should help to put this idle money, some of the ten millions of unemployed, and idle facilities to work in non-competitive, socially and economically desirable public activities, including the building of roads, schools, hospitals, etc. . . . This would increase the national income and the Federal revenue and thus ultimately bring about a balanced budget, which we all desire.

"Another school of thought, however, believes that business confidence cannot be restored until a balanced budget is assured through reduction of Government expenditure, that continued deficits are holding back private investment, that Government employment is demoralizing and destructive of the moral fibre of our people, that the public expenditures are wasteful and are piling up a burden of debt which our children and grandchildren will have to pay off. Senator Byrd has stated that he believes that for every dollar the Government borrows and spends, private enterprise is deterred from spending two.

Says Congress Has Power

"A similar viewpoint has been expressed by the United States Chamber of Commerce, by stockholders replying to a questionnaire sent out by the National Association of Manufacturers, by the New York State Bankers Association, and by the American Institute of Steel Construction, representing an important element in heavy industry. It is not too much to say, in fact, that this appears to be the prevailing point of view among businessmen and the public generally, as reflected by a recent Gallup poll, by innumerable resolutions of trade associations, by bankers' groups, and—as I can testify from personal experience—by the overwhelming majority of newspaper editorials.

"The country is entitled to a clear-cut and prompt determination of policy on this vital issue. Uncertainty and hesitation do not contribute to recovery. It is Congress that determines the rates and the nature of our taxes; it is Congress also that determines the amount of Government money to be used for different purposes. If balancing the budget will bring about recovery, then Congress can instantly do so by reducing expenditures to the level of receipts. If, in addition, taxes were to be revised and cut as a further inducement for private enterprise, Government expenses could be reduced still further to make up for the decline in tax receipts.

"In order to effect sufficient economy and reduce taxes, Congress would have to reduce substantially practically all of the large items in the budget. Not much economy could be effected in the regular establishments of the Government, which in the aggregate absorb only about one-tenth of the national budget. Such items as works relief projects, CCC camps, roads and public works of all kinds, veterans' benefits, all farm benefit payments, and national defense, some or all of these would have to be drastically curtailed.

"This would not be my program, but if, as would appear, it is the program of the majority, they should assume full responsibility for it and put it into effect without delay and without compromises for the benefit of any special groups."

Mexico to Publish Soon 'Value' Of Expropriated Oil Properties

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Government apparently seeks a settlement of the oil expropriation controversy whereby it would retain full control of the petroleum industry and demand additional cash investments from the expropriated concerns in exchange for a share of the earnings.

This was the analysis drawn by observers from a speech by President Lazaro Cardenas before some 35,000 persons celebrating the first anniversary of the confiscation of properties valued at $400,000,000 by the 17 American and British companies concerned.

President Cardenas told the great throng the Government was "about to complete valuation of the properties expropriated and the valuation will be announced in a few days."

The value placed on the properties by the Government and by the companies has been a bone of contention and recently the companies launched a legal attack on the figures the Government was assembling.

Because of their action, now pending, the President said the companies were not permitted to participate in the valuation work being carried on by the National Economy Department.

The Chief Executive said that in seizing the properties the Government invoked terms of the Constitution of 1917 which "reconquered for Mexico the wealth of its subsoil."

Denies "Poor" Charge

He denied charges of administration critics that Mexico was too poor to pay for the expropriated properties.

"The people know the petroleum itself will be used to pay the indemnities," he said.

The Government's action, he declared, eliminated "the old system of concessions and privileges" for exploiting the nation's resources "by interests that regard the Latin American countries as colonies that could be exploited with the help of forces superior to those of the exploited countries."

In some cases, he charged expropriated companies used "diplomatic coercion or backed mercenary revolts."

(The Mexican Government charged the abortive revolt led by Rebel General Saturnino Cedillo in San Luis Potosi State last May was inspired by agents of some of the expropriated companies. President Cardenas personally directed the army against Cedillo, who was slain in a clash with Federal troops on Jan. 11.)

The expropriation, President Cardenas asserted, could be regarded only as "self-defense against capitalists."

Apparently referring to attacks on the Government's action by General Amaro, whom President Cardenas dismissed as Minister of War in 1935, the President said:

"Political blindness or ulterior interests are the only motives which could have impelled a Mexican to attack this measure dictated for the defense of the country."

Labor leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano, who followed President Cardenas to the speakers' stand, charged there had been rumors that if Mexico failed to reach an agreement with the oil companies the country would be taken over by a fascist government.

The chief of the powerful general confederation of Mexican workers (CTM) said this was impossible "because the United States can not afford to have a fascist government in Mexico."

"The United States would not want the 20 Latin American governments to become tools of Germany, Italy and Japan," he asserted.

"The American Government in fighting fascism will have the support of the Latin American countries in keeping this hemisphere democratic.

"Mexico is not bowing to fascism as did England and France.

"To return the oil properties would be equal to giving away Lower California or selling Mexico itself."

Richberg Is Silent

Donald Richberg, counsel for the companies, remained silent on President Cardenas' speech. He had said that neither party had "committed himself to agreement" and none could "be assumed" until "expressly stated by both."

Informed sources said Mr. Richberg actually sought a long-term management contract under which Mexico would get some financial aid in credits, cash or royalties and taxes which she is not receiving now, or a combination of these.

It was said to have been proposed that at expiration of the contract the whole business be turned back to Mexico. President Cardenas referred to an "association" in which Mexico would have "directive and administrative functions" and the companies would be represented "in proportion to the investments they make."

One observer commented:

"It is no secret that Mexico has no cash for such an investment. Obviously this means Mexico will say, 'we own the subsoil—the oil in the ground. We consider it's worth at least 51 per cent of the industry. You gentlemen of the oil companies get together, decide how the remaining 49 per cent shall be divided.' Experts will decide how long it will take to pay the oil companies their indemnities."

Mr. Richberg is planning to leave for Washington. A Government press bureau announcement last week said he would return late in April.

Bituminous Coal Industry to Push Big Sales Campaign

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Fifteen engineers representing the nation's bituminous coal producers have charted a $700,000 three-year research program designed to restore coal production to the 500,000,000-ton boom time peak by wresting markets from gas and oil industries.

Constituting the research committee of the Bituminous Coal Research Inc., which is sponsored by the bituminous industry and coal hauling railroads, the engineers met Tuesday to draw up a program for development of automatic coal heating and other devices for homes and the steel and ceramic industries.

The bituminous research supervises and underwrites research projects at various coal laboratories and schools. One of the principal laboratories in a previous three-year study was the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio.

E. R. Kaiser of Columbus, Ohio, Assistant to the President of the group, said the program, costing $235,000 a year, would "increase production in the 6,000 commercial coal mines in 28 states from 340,000,000 tons in 1938 to well over the 500,000,000-ton peak of the 1929 boom period."

"Coal is the lowest cost fuel in many markets," Mr. Kaiser said. "The lack of proper technical development of automatic firing devices and improved methods of handling coal gave gas and oil, with their automatic devices, an advantage."

Lockheed Aircraft Triples Its Net Earnings in 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Earnings of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., in 1938 tripled those of 1937, the company's president, Robert E. Gross, reported.

Net income last year was $442,111, or 67 cents a share on common stock, compared with $137,919, or 21 cents a share, in 1937.

Describing the development of military planes, Mr. Gross said: "It is increasingly apparent that the power in the air is becoming a telling factor in determining the course of nations, and that this increase in the activity of all airplane building countries will surely intensify the struggle for markets of the individual companies building planes. . . . Regardless of the political advantages one nation may attempt to procure for its factories, in the final reckoning the best product will triumph."

Unfilled orders totaled $32,500,000 on March 1, compared with $5,830,000 at the end of 1937. The factory is at Burbank, Calif.

Business Failures Up 4 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States in the week ended March 16 increased 4 per cent over the comparable 1938 week in the first year-to-year advance in nine weeks, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The latest total of 259 compared with 258 the preceding week and 249 a year ago.

Stock Exchange Names 4 Members Vice-Presidents

NEW YORK (AP)—Four key members of the administrative staff of the New York Stock Exchange were made vice-presidents of the institution.

They are Howland S. Davis, Director of the Department of Member Firms; John Haskell, Director of the Department of Stock List; Eugene Lokey, Director of the Department of Public Relations, and Charles E. Saltzman, Secretary.

All four will continue their present duties, but will have "added authority" in the administration of the big "board," it was said at the exchange.

The naming of the four vice-presidents, it was added, was the final step in the reorganization of the administrative machinery of the exchange begun when William Mc C. Martin, Jr., assumed the Presidency of the institution last year.

The reorganization is now said to have been completed "to the letter" along the line of recommendations made by the special committee headed by Carle C. Conway, an exchange group appointed to draft the new "stream-lined" administrative set-up for the New York market.

7 P. C. Rise in April 'Gas' Sales Expected

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated the April motor fuel demand at 46,300,000 barrels, an increase of 7 per cent over the same month last year.

"The principal cause," the Bureau said, "rests in improved business conditions combined with an upward trend in motor fuel demand per motor vehicle."

Estimated daily average supply of domestic crude oil for April was 3,434,000, an increase of 3 per cent over March but a decline of 1 per cent from last April market demand.

Utility Head Plans Sales Campaign in Refrigerators

NEW YORK (AP) — Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman of Consolidated Edison System, largest urban utility in the world, said he hoped to create thousands of jobs throughout the country as a result of a co-operative business enterprise launched March 20.

On that day, by arrangement with more than a score of leading manufacturers and financing companies, Mr. Carlisle began a four-month campaign to place an automatic refrigerator in each of 1,000,000 homes in this area now without one.

A minimum goal of $10,000,000 sales has been set.

The refrigerators will be sold on the basis of small additions to the electric bill each month. It has been tried successfully before here and elsewhere, but never on so broad a scale, he said.

Nickel Plate Shows Loss

CLEVELAND (AP) — Nickel Plate Railroad listed $84,245 net loss in February, compared with $356,142 loss in February, 1938.

U.S. Seen Hurt Little by Levy On German Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is expected that not much damage will be caused to any important industry in the United States by the 25 per cent increase in the levy on dutiable articles imported from Germany scheduled to take effect April 22, says the Standard Statistics Company in a survey which points out, however, that the change will undoubtedly destroy much or most of the commerce between the United States and Germany. Individual corporations with an interest in the trade will, of course, suffer to some extent.

Leading Items Listed

The principal items in this foreign trade for 1937, the last period for which a breakdown of the totals is available, follow:

Exports to Germany

Cotton and products	$56,543,000
Petroleum products	23,212,000
Copper	12,456,000
Chemicals	5,134,000
Wood and paper	2,426,000
Animal products	1,887,000
Brass	1,542,000
Tobacco	1,435,000
Dried fruits	1,126,000
Industrial machinery	1,123,000
Aircraft parts	1,027,000
Rosin	950,000

Imports From Germany

Chemicals	$27,315,000
Vegetable products	10,695,000
Wood and paper	5,852,000
Animals products	4,274,000
Cameras	3,935,000
Pipe and tube products	3,118,000
Industrial machinery	2,674,000
Musical instruments	2,190,000
Textile machinery	1,795,000
Cotton manufactures	1,784,000
Optical and dental goods	1,313,000
Glass ornaments	1,015,000

While this increase in import duty will act directly only to curtail imports, exports will of course be affected by retaliatory measures which Germany may be expected to take.

Far Under Pre-Slump Levels

Trade with Germany in 1938 gained over 1937 and 1936 both in dollar value and in per cent of total United States exports and imports, although both the totals and percentages of the whole were well under pre-depression totals and much further below those of the years before the World War.

The following table gives total dollar exports to and imports from Germany together with the percentages of total U. S. exports and imports for recent years:

	Exports (000 omitted)	%	Imports (000 omitted)	%
1938	$161,040	5.2	$101,320	5.2
1937	125,884	3.8	92,644	3.0
1936	101,956	4.2	79,679	3.3
1929	410,445	7.8	254,688	5.8
1925	470,344	9.6	164,251	3.9
1912	330,451	13.8	186,043	10.2

Even if the 25 per cent addition to import duties had not been levied, it is quite probable that trade with Germany would have languished. This is illustrated by the figures on our two most important exports to Germany, cotton and petroleum. Germany's imports of U. S. cotton in 1938 were about one-eighth the 1929 amount, and Mexico is supplying a sizeable part of Germany's petroleum needs formerly filled by the United States.

Freight Carloadings Up .5 P. C. in Week; 10 P. C. Above 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 594,568 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 18.

This was an increase of 2,877 cars, or .5 of one per cent, compared with the preceding week, an increase of 54,203, or 10 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 160,354, or 21.2 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	—Inc. over— Last Week	A Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	242,300	3,183	21,351
Less-than-carlot mds	152,325	†97	1,504
Coal	116,364	†1,950	28,846
Grain & grain prods	29,984	†1,227	†468
Livestock	11,219	1,044	†305
Forest products	26,130	203	†313
Ore	8,932	1,373	1,037
Coke	7,314	348	2,551

†Decrease.

CCC Has Five-Year Loss of $42,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation reported to Congress that it had lost $42,000,000 since it began functioning more than five years ago.

Had it been forced to liquidate all its holdings and obligations a year ago, its losses would have been $92,000,000.

These statements were made by John D. Goodloe, corporation vice-president, in testimony before a House Appropriations Sub-Committee just made public. The corporation makes loans and extends credit to farmers.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

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SALES ORGANISATION IN ENGLAND calling on leading Departmental Stores and Chain Stores, willing to consider interesting lines for sole distribution Great Britain. Will carry stocks and purchase outright cash against documents; any suitable lines would be considered. Write Box E. C., c/o Lessel Hutcheon, Ltd., 5-6 Clement's Inn, London, W. C. 2., England.

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PORT ORFORD COAST country building sites—3-acre wooded tracts, on 101 Hiway, $125 per acre. Off Hiway less. Terms. 1170 Flanagan, Marshfield, Oregon.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW LONDON, CONN.—Large, comfortable, quiet rooms for tourists; convenient location; 5 minutes' walk to business center. THE HOMESTEAD, L. M. Adamson, hostess, 29 Brainard St.

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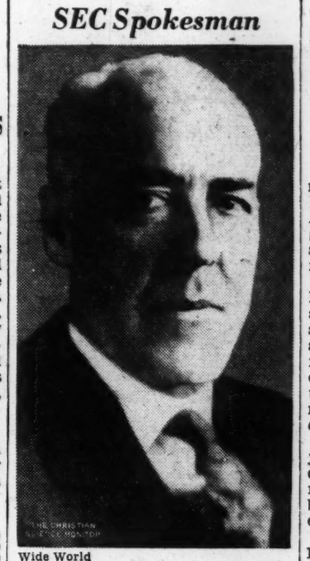

Wide World

Robert E. Healy
Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Aircraft and Food Industries Alone Show Earnings Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The aircraft and food industries, alone among the major trades of this country, enjoyed an increase in earnings last year, according to the following tabulation of earnings of 1,085 corporations compiled by the Standard Statistics Company:

No. of Cos.	Industry	1937 (In thousands of Dollars)	1938
18	Advertising, Print. & Pub	9,898	3,310
9	Aircraft	334	2,458
11	Automobiles	206,474	93,187
42	Automobile Parts	35,074	3,625
13	Automobiles Tires	17,799	17,268
25	Beverages	28,952	29,002
76	Building Equipmt.	51,572	24,784
14	Chemicals	*73,177	*48,579
11	Coal	6,500	d2,287
6	Containers	38,450	27,823
27	Electrical Prod.	62,985	26,114
20	Finance Compaines	57,812	40,502
45	Food Products	67,852	76,105
18	Household Products	14,429	1,684
18	Leather & Shoes	14,339	5,374
78	Machinery	114,364	49,854
13	Meat Packing	14,372	d10,750
15	Medicines and Cosmetics	36,119	32,864
6	Metal Fabricators	3,649	d662
20	Metals (gold and silver	37,633	36,033
9	Metals (non-ferrous)	26,624	10,183
59	Miscellaneous	22,701	14,589
4	Motion Pictures	20,535	11,447
7	Office Equipment	17,189	12,890
39	Oil	156,961	94,903
29	Paper	18,266	9,862
14	Railroad Equipmt.	21,414	d396
47	Retail Trade	77,808	67,560
8	Shipping & Shipbld.	d153	6
8	Soaps, Vegetable Oils	38,912	23,489
38	Steel	206,188	d599
7	Sugar	8,924	3,713
59	Textiles & Apparel	14,495	d7,392
19	Tobacco	98,256	93,213
832	Total Ind'str'l	1,619,864	838,335
89	Railroads	89,579	d115,089
164	Utilities	644,887	578,439
1,085	Grand Total	2,354,330	1,298,685

*Excludes duPont dividends from General Motors. dDeficit.

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(Continued)

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The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

(Continued)

SPRING NEEDS
Garden Tools—Seeds and Fertilizers
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARE YOU HAPPY in your Foundation Garment?
Smart-form
REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE
A Patented Garment Assuring Unequalled Fitting Qualities!
54 Church Street, Room 517
Phone 6-9096 for a free figure analysis.

GINGERBREAD
Plain or Frosted
15c a loaf
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St., 536 Asylum St.

WATCH CLOCK and JEWELRY Repairing
ARTHUR C. GILMAN
2 State St. Harvey and Lewis Bldg. *4th Floor*

EGAN SHOP
Complete line of KICKERNICKS Foundation Garments
Corselets, Girdles
Brassieres, Simplicity
Children's Dresses
We welcome charge accounts
47 ALLYN STREET

DENNISTON & SON
INSURANCE
of All Kinds in the Best and Strongest Companies
Ask Us to Serve You
PHONE 3-7232
or call at 7 S. Main St., W. Hartford, Conn.

PLYMOUTH Hat Shop
$2.95
none higher
60 PRATT STREET

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

MERIDEN

EASTER FASHIONS
for
Miss and Matron
UPHAM'S
Colony St.
Winthrop Bldg.

THE SPORT SHOP
Clothes of Distinction for "Round the Clock"
—and hosiery, underwear, handkerchiefs, bags, and jewelry
41 COLONY STREET

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

BOYS' CLOTHES
of the better kind
New EASTER SUITS
Reasonably Priced
BESSE BOYNTON STORE

CHERNIACK'S
FOR
Smart Spring Wear
Last word in Fur Scarfs
Silver Fox, $55 per skin
3 COLONY STREET PHONE 2094

Jepson's Book Store
Greeting Card Center of Meriden
Beautiful Easter Cards
Late Books—Bibles

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

LeWITT
C. C. LEWITT — FOUNDER 1892
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers
Fine Watch Repairing
Our Specialty
808 CHAPEL STREET

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

NEW LONDON

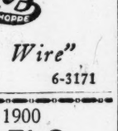
Kaplan's Luggage Shop
Luggage of Every Description
123 State Street
PHONE 7236

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

ELLEN N. WATROUS
Advertising Service
Calendars—Specialties—Booklets
Direct Mail Advertising
Business Service
Auditing—Bookkeeping—Correspondence
Bookkeeping for Individuals and Concerns without Bookkeepers.
Notary Public Phone 2-3410

John H. Rockholz
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs Promptly Attended To
Estimates Given
Broad Street Extension Tel. 4882

E. JOHNSON
FLORIST
Ocean Ave. Greenhouses
CUT FLOWERS
POTTED PLANTS
369 OCEAN AVE. Tel. 7665



Eva Rhodes Dickson
Graduate Corsetiere
26 Brewer Street Phone 7117
Charis Adjustable Foundation
Swavis Flexible Foundation
Personalized Home Corsetry Service
AT NO EXTRA COST

THE FLOWER BOX
83 Thames Street, Groton
Roseville Pottery—Mexican Glass
Easter Lilies and Plants
Place your orders Early
Phone Mrs. Esther Brown, 6080

PERRY & STONE, Inc.
Jewelers since 1865
Leather—Stationery
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
296 State St. Phone 3650

ESTELLE BARRETT
Teacher of Voice
and Rhythm Classes for Children
"THE MUSIC BOX"
85 Baker Ave., Groton Phone 3483

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON

(Continued)

Miss Matilda Witte
Dresses Made to Order, $4.00 and Up
Dresses Made, including Materials, $3.95 and $7.95 Up
REMNANTS OF SILK CHIFFONS
RAYONS—SPECIAL SALE
49c to $1.29 per yard
330 STATE STREET
Opposite Garde Theatre

The Agnes M. Rogers Shop
311 State Street
New London
MILLINERY and ACCESSORIES
Telephone 6193

BOOKS Are Good Companions
You Will Find the Latest Always in Stock at
THE BOOKSHOP Inc.
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
JOHN ELION
115 STATE STREET
A Fitting Place to Buy Shoes
Home of Enna Jettick $5-$6

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

New Things for Spring!
Gloves—Bags—Scarves
Costume Jewelry — Collars
Foundation Garments
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., So. Norwalk

Refreshing as Spring!
BLOUSES—DRESSES
Feminine or Tailored from
The Smart Woman
Tailored Clothes of Distinction
63 Wall St., Norwalk

TARLOV'S
Easter Novelties—Cards
Loft Candies
Typewriting—Adding Machines
EASY TERMS
44 Wall St. Norwalk

Easter Greetings
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 Washington St., So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stein-Bloch Clothes
Timely Clothes
Complete "Prep" Department

Heron INC.
79 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD, CONN.

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new retreading plant fully equipped to handle retreading and recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service Inc.
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

KNIT-TEX $30
America's Largest Selling Topcoat. Made by the makers of the famous Worsted-tex Suit.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.
261 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
SALE of Regular $2.00 to $4.00 a year Pure Dye
PURE SILK PRINTS
$1.29 yd.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET
Downs Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electrical Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

PETRO
FUEL OILS—BURNERS SERVICE
Petroleum Heat & Power Co.
SOUTHFIELD AVENUE

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
120 ATLANTIC STREET
Bank with The Fidelity

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Venetian Blinds
120 Bedford Street Tel. 4-4196

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2138

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It Pays to Shop at G., B. & H."
New Spring Merchandise
arriving every day
Let us show you the up-to-date styles in dresses, lingerie, dress accessories, dress fabrics, gloves, hosiery and many lines of novelty goods.

COATS *and* SUITS
that are youthful in style, fine in quality and economically priced
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main St., Waterbury

LAURA LANE SLIPS
3 lengths—$1.98 up
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Moving—Storage
Certified Fur Cold Storage
Fur Repairing and Remodeling
The Blakeslee Company

New Line of
Spring Suits and Topcoats
Special Price from $17.50 to $25
E. MINICUCCI
Custom Tailor and Clothier
332 East Main St., Phone 3-2695

The new short length permanent will complete the Easter Ensemble

THE ALICE WERNER BEAUTY SHOPPE
10 Bank Street Phone 3-0073

St. John & Sullivan
70 South Main Street Dial 4-4822
We are now ready with a very complete assortment of boys' and men's wear from sizes 4 to 42 in all the new, gay, spring colors.

Spring is no longer around the corner — it has arrived.
Estimates for painting the house cheerfully given.
Finlay and Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Ph. 4-3636

The Smartest Fashion for The Easter Parade at
Sugenheimers
64 Bank St.

The Miller & Peck Co.
SPORTSWEAR for SPRING!
Now on our second floor, featuring jackets, sweaters and skirts, both matching and contrasting.
$1.98 to $5.98

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Its excellence is unsurpassed
BUNKER HILL MARKET
15 Bunker Hill Ave.
Dial 3-0105—3-0106

Let us help you with the spring cleaning of rugs, draperies, furniture and blankets
PHONE 3-3161 FOR ANY
PERRY SERVICE

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraff's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Drive
Frosted Foods

Barometers — Magnifiers
Binoculars — Opera Glasses
Field Glasses — Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Miss Livingston
HARPER METHOD
Shampooing, Permanents, Finger Waving, Manicures, Cosmetics.
COIFFURE STYLED
914-915 LEXINGTON Cal. 0205 BUILDING

CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Specialized Shops
for MEN
WOMEN BOYS
STEEFEL BROS.

WHITNEY'S
Invite you to visit the many departments that have been modernized for more convenient shopping
North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

BLACKBURN
Asks a Chance to Serve You with
COAL, COKE or FUEL OIL
Phone 4-9111
For delivery in Albany, Delmar, Slingerlands, Loudonville

AUBURN

Fred R. Drake, Inc.
Distributors
SUNOCO
Auburn, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NoMend Hosiery for Easter
You'll love Florodora Gold, Scarlett, Victorian Blush—Spring's smartest new hosiery shades. At, pair $1, $1.15 and $1.25.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
EST. 1842

DRESS FOR EASTER
You'll be proud to be seen in the Easter Parade with clothes and accessories from this store because you'll know they are correct in every detail when they come from
McLEAN'S

DOUGLAS
Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
Now Showing Latest Spring Styles

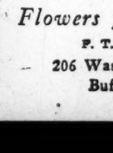
BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070



Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cl-0181 Established 1866
Woodworth Hawley Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
7-9 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
CHARLES J. GOETTELMAN
Pres. and Treas

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther

Use
RICH'S
Homogenized Milk
Triangle 2818
WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

(Continued)

Your First Step
Toward the Easter Parade
should be toward
HENS & KELLY'S
Buffalo

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Ic.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4578 Open Evenings

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA. 9753

BIGBIE'S
264 DELAWARE AVENUE
Now for the perfect
SPRING TOWN COSTUME
for a Debutante
Paris-Inspired Dinner Drama
Exclusive new gowns.
Spring Coats, Millinery, Accessories

STP
Spring is here
Call us up and inquire for our
"DAILY SPECIAL"
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
376 DELAWARE AVE. WA. 5310

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat Fuel Oil
KEROSENE
Phone 3440
DYE OIL CO.
14 HILL STREET

The New Spring Models of
Foot Rest and Enna Jettick
Are Ready for Your Inspection
Charles Brookins
60 No. Main Street

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

SPRING PAINTS and WALLPAPERS

TREMAN, KING'S

JAMESTOWN

A GOOD PLACE
to buy GOOD SHOES
Expert Fitting—Proved by X-Ray
BROSTROM-CONNER
19 N. Main Street—Brooklyn Sq.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RL 1320

AIR-STEP and Brownbilt Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMON'S
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 Delaware Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

Easter Blossoms
Flowering Plants — Cut Flowers

Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver St., Larchmont

Silver Service Station
Formerly with Librett's, Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference."
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

FRANK'S HAIR STYLIST
72 Merrick Rd. Tel. Baldwin 4767
SPECIAL ON FOURTH ANNIVERSARY
10% to 20% Discount on All Permanent Waves During March Only

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN

Tel. Baldwin 6028
Wick's Florist
Member: Telegraph Dispatch Service
North Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

hats by Edna
Select Your "Easter Bonnet" now
Custom Made from $5.00
2165 Mott Ave. (next to Western Union)
Edna R. Cohn Far Rock. 7-4143

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Wally Your Hairdresser
Creators of Coiffures
BEAUTY CULTURE
in All Its Branches
Cedarhurst 5283 462 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING SUITS, COATS
Dresses, Hats and Accessories
Gifts for all occasions
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd. Flu. 9-4230
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

Headquarters for
BOYS'—GIRLS'
EASTER FASHIONS
STERN'S 36-53 Main Street
Exclusive Children's Outfitters

TWEEDS MEN'S SHOPS
Manhattan Shirts--Knox Hats
37-05 MAIN ST. IND. 3-2130
Opposite Abramson's

82 GROVE STREET
FLUSHING DEPOT GARAGE
135-27 40th Road Flu. 9-7500
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Mobilgas Mobilubrication Mobiloil
Washing Storage
Courteous Service

FOREST HILLS

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies
Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5678

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

smart — new
spring hats
made to fit
all sizes—all colors
3.50 and up
Harriet hats
30 windsor place
open evenings tues. and fri.

FREEPORT

Walk-Over for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
52 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

LEONARD SHOP
72 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT
The Most Complete Lingerie Sportswear Shop on Long Island

★ VIEBROCK'S ★
40 S. Main St. Ph. Free. 4236
VISIT US
in our new, modern surroundings
SPECIAL CANDIES for EASTER
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

WESTINGHOUSE
Washers
Ranges
Refrigerators

SNYDER-GARVEY, Inc.
"The Reliable Store"
45 So. Main St. Free. 5414

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

GLORIFY YOUR HAIR *for* **EASTER**
with a
HARPER METHOD
PERMANENT
Grove Thea. Bldg., Freeport
Ph. Free. 1599
Branch
47A No. Village Ave., R. V. C.
Tel. R. V. C. 1317

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Rhoda Sportswear
Easter Suits and Dresses
Costume Jewelry
Barbizon Underwear and Hosiery
46 Middle Neck Rd. G. N. 2693

MARION FLACK'S
Spring Fashions
Dresses and Coats
122 Cutter Mill Rd. G. N. 4114

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
THRIFTY EASTER . . . with Pilgrim dry-cleaned clothes that look like new. Every vestige of dirt is removed, even from dress seams and trouser cuffs. Color is restored . . . textures are softened . . . and new life actually put into fabrics. Pilgrim dry cleaning is CERTIFIED by the Institute for Maintaining Drycleaning Standards, and guaranteed by Good Housekeeping as advertised therein.
Men—Look at Your Hat
Pilgrim Hat Renovating 59c
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., West Hempstead, L. I.
GARDEN CITY 8881

NEW SPRING DISPLAY NOW READY
It will be a treat to see our windows displaying the most beautiful lines of slip covers, living room and bedroom draperies and curtains. Materials consist of chintzes, chenilles, imported nets and other sheer fabrics.
STYLE ART DECORATORS
252 Fulton Hempstead 5539

Brighten that Tired Kitchen with Armstrong's Linoleum Floors
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN
and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
85 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 Main Street
New Smart Spring Dresses
MILLINERY—SUITS—COATS
Specializing in youthful ½ sizes

JACKSON HEIGHTS

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing
at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

The World Moves so does
HENIHAN, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Local and Long Distance Moving
90-10 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 4-3700
Crating—Shipping—Packing
ESTABLISHED 1895

Sales Ford *Service*
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FORD—LINCOLN ZEPHYR—MERCURY
WILFORD AUTO SALES, Inc.
Roosevelt Ave. at 81st St., Jackson Hghts.
PHONE HAVEMEYER 4-0611

The Curiosity Shop
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
79-19 37th Ave. Hav. 9-4776

RADIOS
RADIO REPAIRS
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
37-41 82nd St. HAV. 9-5555

Huffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods
HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered

J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS N. Y.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

Dulion's
Home Made Pies to Order
Luncheon Dinner
37-38 90th St., Jackson Heights
Phone: HA. 6-1079

JAMAICA

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
REPUBLIC 9-9146 89-68 165 St., Jamaica

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Walk Smartly in New Natural Bridge Shoes for Women
Walk-Over Shoes for Men
Natural Bridge Shoe Shop
89-63 164th Street

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

"Masury's" Liquid Gloss and Perfection Flat Paints. "Kyanize" Boston Varnish Co. Products. Nu Enamel Paints.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 75
M. L. LEVISON
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Pedi-Guard
REG. AT U.S.PAT. OFF
Spring Showing — Juvenile Footwear
Agency for Pied Piper
X-Ray Fitting

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21 Atlantic Avenue

W M SCOTT
Real Estate — Insurance
Rentals — Sales and Exchanges
Homes Built to Order
7 HEMPSTEAD AVENUE
LYNBROOK, L. I.
PHONE LYNBROOK 1282

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and h. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

SPRING APPAREL *for Boys*
Knicker Suits for Boys from $10.95
Long Trouser Suits from $14.95
Hats—Furnishings—Sportswear
ADELSON'S
BOYS' *and* VARSITY SHOP
27 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lyn. 6327

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

QUEENS VILLAGE

TOPPS SHOPS
Gay Spring Frocks
Becoming New Hats
Moderately Priced
216-01 Jamaica Avenue
TOPPS IN STYLE—QUALITY—SERVICE

Fay's Corset Shop
Correct Corset Fitting
Figure freedom with firm control
Alterations made without charge.
215-03 Jamaica Avenue

Church, Civic and Commercial
PRINTING
See Our Selection of
GREETING CARDS
WILLIAM T. SWENGROS, INC.
Hollis 5-1778 218-87 HEMPSTEAD AVE.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASTER BUNNIES

Made of Pure Milk Chocolate
HOME-MADE CANDIES
Bunnies, candy baskets and a lot of gay Easter novelties for table decoration and gifts. All as pure as they are delicious.
SODAS LUNCHEONS
JAHN'S
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to RKO

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen

Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill. 2-4001

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

D. ARNOWITZ
Established 1912
Men's and Young Men's
Suits and Topcoats
Complete line of Work and Dress Pants. Latest Sportwear Apparel
Convenient Credit Terms Arranged
105-22 JAMAICA AVENUE

ANNA'S BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Operators Only
Genuine Frederics
Permanent Waving
8548 118th St. Vir. 7-0263

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

FRED. KLIEFUSS
Easter Novelties
Home-made Candies
Home-made French Ice Cream
9519 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-9778

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Homestead Candies
PETER RABBIT IS HERE AGAIN!
Home-made Easter Eggs, Bunnies, Baskets.
Mail Orders Filled
39 North Park Ave. R. V. C. 3749

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS

Marfak Lubrication
Plus Auto Rock
Eliminates Squeaks
"Your Texaco Station"
Rogers & Minihan Stations, Inc.
Linden (Foch) and Springfield Blvds.
Laurelton 8-1684 St. Albans

MAMARONECK
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Tek
BETTER SHAPE
BETTER BRISTLES
The modern tooth brush that fits the inside curve of the teeth.
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Ommadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

HENRY B. PRUSER, INC.
Coal . . . Fuel Oil
Oak. 8934-5-6
7 Fiske Place, Mt. Vernon

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

THE LANGDON *SHOP*
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger, Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
NEW ROCHELLE 2711
550 Main Street New Rochelle

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

GUERNSEY MILK
Ommadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

HALBERT'S
LINOLEUM ARTS
Linoleums
Carpetings
New Rochelle 6450
21 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

$25.00 ALLOWANCE for Your Old Range
plus 20.00 free breakfast service on purchase of a new Tappan Visualite Range! Breakfast service includes a drip beverage pot, electric grinder, chromium pancake griddle. The new Tappan "Visualite" has electrically lighted Pyrex door oven and the "Minute Minder" with gong to check on cooking time.
NEW ROCHELLE
COAL & LUMBER COMPANY
22 Pelham Rd. New Rochelle 1000

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-1400

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
Silverware, Watches
Telechron Clocks
REMODELING PERSONAL JEWELRY
our specialty
565 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE 3692

See our new line of Spring Girdles and Corselettes
LA ROSE SHOPPE
America's Best Makes . . .
Individually Fitted . . .
ALTERATIONS FREE
525 Main Street (Kresge Bldg.)

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Everything in Music
RADIOS — RECORDS
Radio Service
IDEAL MUSIC CO.
Cor. 72nd St. and Fifth Ave. SH. 8-5862

FREDA BEAUTY SALON

274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

JOEL'S
Showing a complete line of
EXCLUSIVE HABERDASHERY
FOR EASTER
Style, quality, always at Joel's
7624 Fifth Ave. Established 1914

Prepare your car for Spring Driving
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Conscientious Repair Work
CATON SERVICENTER
Caton and Coney Island Aves.
WIndsor 8-8829

For Your Better Delicatessen
Phone MAnsfield 6-7620—7621
All kinds of Homemade Pies in season. Made on the premises in our modern kitchen.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
SCHROEDER BROS.
1597 Flatbush Ave., cor. Ave. H. Free delivery

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

FLYNNS
Women's Shoes, $3.98 to $10
Men's Shoes, $5.00 to $10
Children's Shoes, $1.95 to $3.50
All our shoes are nationally known. Buy shoes you know by name for your own protection

PELHAM

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
PERMANENT WAVES
As you like them. Consult one of our Hair Stylists
133 WOLF'S LANE
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

A. J. Fleischmann
PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE
Telephones, Pelham 1648—1647

GUERNSEY MILK
Ommadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

Youthful Suits & Dresses
HAND-MADE HATS
(With That French Chic)
Also Ready-to-Wear Hats
From 1.95 to 2.95
PICARD
116 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER (Continued)

BOYS' SUITS
"As Good as Dad's"
2 Knicker Suits, 10.75 to 14.50
Long Pant Suits, 14.75 to 20.00
I. GOLDBERG, SON

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
Come to
LUCKEY'S
Junior Shop
For Spring Coats, Suits and Dresses that are lively in color, young in style, Springlike in feeling and effect . . .
IN SIZES 9 to 17
Luckey's Second Floor

EASTER SHOWING
of
COATS—DRESSES—SUITS
SKIRTS—SWEATERS
BLOUSES
Moderately Priced
BAUER'S DRESS SHOP
Easter is the Greatest Flower Day
of the year! Although our selection of the finest flowers will be large, we suggest early ordering.
SALTFORD FLOWER SHOP
286 Main St., Phone 538

SMART SHOES
Styled by I. MILLER
for your spring costumes.
The UP-TO-DATE
SHOE DEPARTMENT
Mr. Huff, Mgr.
Shoe Department

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

For Better Design, Right Construction and True Economy
MILLER CRAFT SHOP
286 Court St. ST. 4986
Furniture, Drapes, Rugs
EFFECTIVE HOME SERVICES

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

Everything in Sportswear for men and women
THE SPORT SHOP
126-128 Clinton Avenue, S.
Rochester's Largest Riding Shop
FRANK & SCHULZ

BARBER SHOP
Fourth Floor, Temple Bldg.
Your patronage slips are appreciated.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
DINNERS LUNCHES
CANDIES GIFTS
SODAS
ON THE AVENUE AT STILLSON

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Jesimine
Crawford Coffee Corner
LUNCHES 35c up DINNERS 50c up
Week days
Sunday Dinners 65c up
Bridge parties by appointment
291 Alexander St. Stone 3105

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

NEW YORK

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Scott's Lawn Seeds
Fertilizers of All Kinds
Garden Tools
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel. 3454

YOLANS
Easter Lingerie Needs
Full line of BARBIZON SLIPS and Nightgowns, Corsets, Brassieres and Stockings
Theatre Bldg. 80 Garth Road
Tel. Scars. 5244
Yolan Elton—Expert Corsetiere

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNETT TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. 34 Garth Road
Bronxville, N. Y. Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel. Bronx 5127 Tel. Scars. 3939

Margaret Titcomb
Start Spring
with a
Basic Suit at a Basic Price
Reefers—with or without Skirts; Tweed Jacket, Contrasting Skirt—2-piece, 3-piece Suits ..... $10.95 to $25.00
16 Chase Road Scarsdale 3742

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

ENNA JETTICK
$5 to $6
You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
The Carl Co.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barneys FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
PHONE 4-4811

Books—Toys—Gifts
Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
The Union Book Co.
INCORPORATED
257 State Street

SMART GARDENERS STUDY NEW BOOKS NOW!
You, too, can get the latest Garden Books now and be ready to proceed knowingly with your garden at "Frost Out" by dropping into
BOB'S BOOKSHOP
135 BROADWAY Tel. 6-5439
Books, Greeting Cards, Office Equipment and Supplies.

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

STORAGE MOVING PACKING
KING
Storage Warehouse, Inc.
Phone 2-6191

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

UTICA

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

Shop at the
Sanitary Super Market
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

Stickley Furniture
Why not possess a bedroom of Stickley Furniture, reproducing all the beauty and craftsmanship of Early American tradition. We are proud to present a fine collection of pieces at very special prices. Make up your own group . . . and, if you wish, add to it at your convenience.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

HANDBAGS
for
Spring and Easter
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

WATERTOWN

Come Out of Your Winter Shell
—and into fresh new Spring clothes for Easter!
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

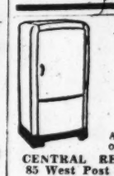
WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFE DRIVING demands SAFE TIRES . . .
Let us explain how you can economically equip with dependable U. S. Tires now!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel W. P. 1245

WE INVITE

Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517



NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
CONCENTRATOR RANGES
AUTOBUILT WASHERS
DUOTROL IRONERS
OIL BURNER
Also complete 24-hour service on all makes of refrigerators.
CENTRAL REFRIGERATION CO., Inc.
85 West Post Road Phone W. P. 1034

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry - Provisions
Sea Food
50 LAKE ST
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

White Plains Produce Market
Grocers and Fruiterers
Imported Table Delicacies
MEATS—FISH—VEGETABLES
Prompt Delivery 125 Grove Street
Free Parking Tel. W. P. 3130—7707

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones: W. P. 44, Scars. 2929

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 6540-6541
52 Lawrence Street

QUALITY FOOD
at Low Prices
YONKERS LEADING DAIRY
473 So. Broadway Tel. Yonkers 915

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Though folks are self-reliant
In this modern day,
Dad favors still
"boys helping girls"
In the good old-fashioned way!

R.C.

Daily Anecdote

Music From the Violin

Prof. Frederick A. Saunders, of Harvard University, will soon report in the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America the results of some interesting experiments to determine whether modern technical skill can create a violin resembling, in tone, the hand-made creations of Stradivarius and Guarnieri.

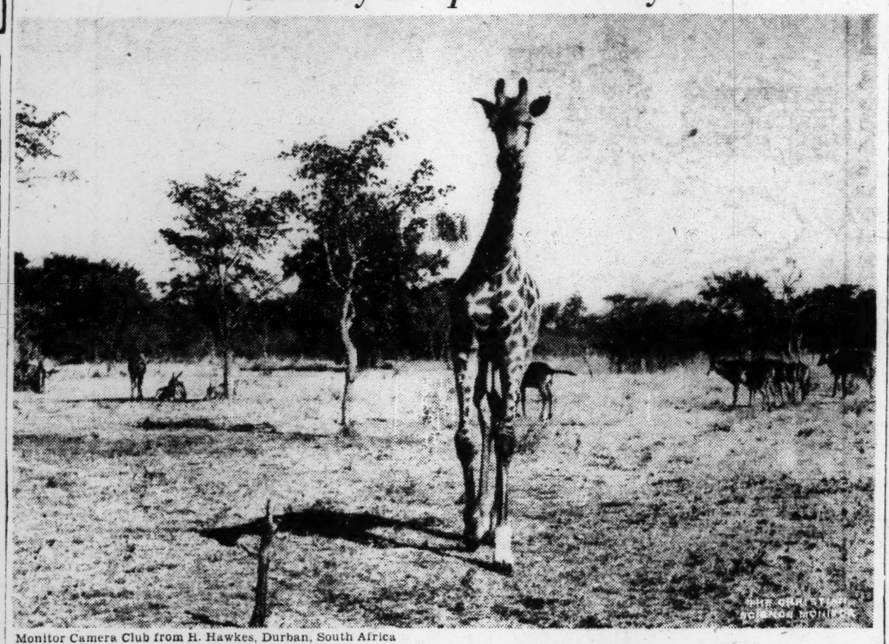
Last November Jascha Heifetz played to the smallest audience of his career, when Professor Saunders and one assistant listened to his two-hour violin concert in the physics department of Harvard University. By analysis and recording of sound waves, it was hoped to discover whether new, relatively inexpensive instruments, when played by the master, would give the same tones as the violins made centuries ago by the famed violin makers of Italy.

There are, perhaps, 400 genuine Strads in existence today, each with its history fully documented. Genuine Stradivari and Guarnieri violins sell at $30,000 to $40,000 each. America owns more of these instruments than all the rest of the world. Yehudi Menuhin, Jascha Heifetz, and Mischa Elman all have Strads valued at $40,000 each. Probably the finest Strad in the world is owned by Mrs. Matthew Whittal, a Boston music lover. The price she paid has not been made public, but the instrument, before she secured it, was sold for $60,000.

A Verse for Today . . .

Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed; and make you a new heart and a new spirit: for why will ye die, O house of Israel?—EZEKIEL 18:31.

Curiosity Conquers Timidity



Monitor Camera Club from H. Hawkes, Durban, South Africa

Young Giraffe Photographed in South Rhodesia

With the Inventors

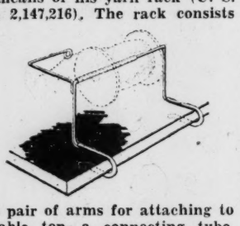
Extension Cord Reel

The oftentimes unsightly and tangled extension cord, which lies on the floor to trap the unwary, may now be eliminated by new type of automatic reel adapted for

electric extension cords. The device unreels the cord as required and is drawn back automatically when not in use.

Yarn Rack

Emil A. G. Raasch, Wauwatosa, Wis., simplifies the task of controlling a spool of yarn or thread by means of his yarn rack (U. S. Pat. 2,147,216). The rack consists



of a pair of arms for attaching to a table top, a connecting tube, which is the support for the spools and also allows the rack to be taken apart. A thread guide is carried by one of the arms.

More Than Patriotism

Patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone.—Edith Cavell.

Daily Quotation

MANY esteem things rather as they are hard to be gotten, than that they are worth getting.
—GEORGE SAVILE.

Vocations

Kitchen Reminders

A woodworker out of employment was able to earn needed money by the sale of clever and useful "kitchen reminder" boards he made. Using a piece of board about a half inch thick, 8 or 10 inches long, and 6 inches wide, he lettered on it a list of kitchen needs (two columns of about 12 each) such as sugar, milk, flour, eggs, butter, etc. And beside each name bored a small hole. He also supplied wooden pegs for these holes.

At the top of the board he applied an amusing decalcomania—a colored mammy—and lettered the words, "I'se Gotta Git." The purpose of such boards was, of course, to remind the housekeeper what to order from the store—the little pegs to be put in the holes opposite the article needed.

Such clever kitchen gadgets appealed to housewives, and he was able to sell many of these at $1 each. —D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

"That coat fits you like a glove, sir."

"So I see. The sleeves cover my hands."

Style

"There's a poor man outside who wants something to eat."

"Give him some bread and potatoes."

"But he seems to have seen better days."

"All right; give him a napkin, too."
—Glasgow Citizen.

Might Be Cold

The pupils of the second grade were to dress as farmer lads in the school operetta.

Teacher: "Now, be sure to tell your mothers that you will each need a pair of overalls for the play."

Small Boy: "Won't one be enough?"

The Equine Critic

The following story of Sir Henry Irving is, I think, not generally known and too good to be missed (writes a Times correspondent).

In one of his many parts he had to ride on to the stage and address his fellow-actors. His own particular horse became incapacitated, and he had to find a substitute.

A dealer produced what he called a wonderfully quiet and docile animal, and assured Sir Henry that it would keep perfectly quiet while he was speaking—in fact, it might go to sleep.

"Ah," said Sir Henry, "a bit of a critic, too!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Did You Ever Wonder

What 'Boxing the Compass' Means?

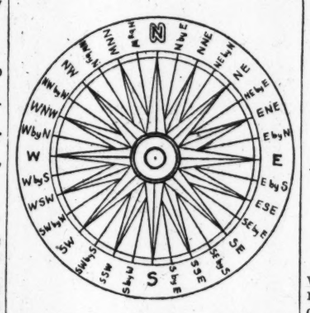
To "box the compass" might mean to enclose the instrument in a suitable container for shipping or storage; but to a sailor it means the reciting, in consecutive order, of the 32 points of the compass.

The card or dial on a mariner's compass is marked off into 32 points. The cardinal points are North, South, East, and West, and are represented by N. S. E. and W. The cardinal points divide the card into four equal parts; and the arrangement of points between the cardinal points is the same in each quarter.

At the midpoint between N and E is northeast (NE). Midway between N and NE is North-northeast (NNE), and midway between NE and E is East-northteast (ENE). The remaining points in the quarter between N and E are North by East (N by E), Northeast by North (NE by N), Northeast by East (NE by E), and East by North (E by N).

The mariner boxes the compass by naming these 32 points, from North round the card in a clockwise direction.

A compass on shipboard usually includes a "lubber line," a vertical black line drawn so as to be exactly in line with the ship's keel. Since the ship's keel always points in the direction the ship is traveling (except for drifts due to water currents or side winds), to sail a compass course the helmsman steers the ship so that the point on the compass card corresponding to the direction on his chart is directly



opposite the "lubber line." Thus, if his course is North-northeast, he turns the ship until the point NNE on the compass card is right at the "lubber line," and then he knows that he is on the charted course. —W. P. Keasbey.

Plain of Six Glaciers

Monitor Camera Club from Sally Morris, Dover, Mass.

Striking Glacial Scene at Lake Louise, Alberta

A Good Abode

When Socrates was building himself a house at Athens, a friend, discerning its small size, inquired, "Why do you not build a larger abode, one suited to the dignity of your great eminence?"

"I shall think myself sufficiently accommodated," replied the philosopher, "if this narrow habitation is filled with true friends."

Brevities

Portland (Ore.) Spectator: What we need most right now is unannounced cessation of these undeclared wars.

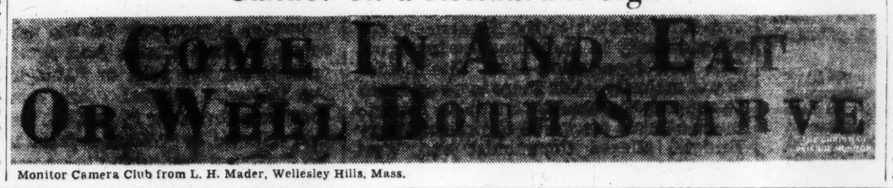
Whit's Wit: Some news broadcasters have now become so expert that they never make a sound when they turn over yesterday's newspaper.

Brandon Sun: Things are never so bad as you imagine. Not one single history-maker today looks like George Arliss.

Valdosta Times: In Europe it's a wise child that knows his own fatherland.

Trotty Veck Message: Some girls' faces are not as bad as painted.

Candor on a Restaurant Sign



Monitor Camera Club from L. H. Mader, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

Underhill, Vt.

The friends of Mrs. X know, these days, where she may always be found. She has lived a busy life, and a prominent one, in her community; but nowadays it is necessary for her to remain mostly at home. So she sits in the window of her dignified old house, shaded by the elms of the quiet village street, her knitting needles flashing rapidly in her busy hands. She feels that knitting is not only a pleasant occupation, now that so many other activities have had to be discontinued, but that it also enables her to continue her life-long habit of bringing pleasure to others.

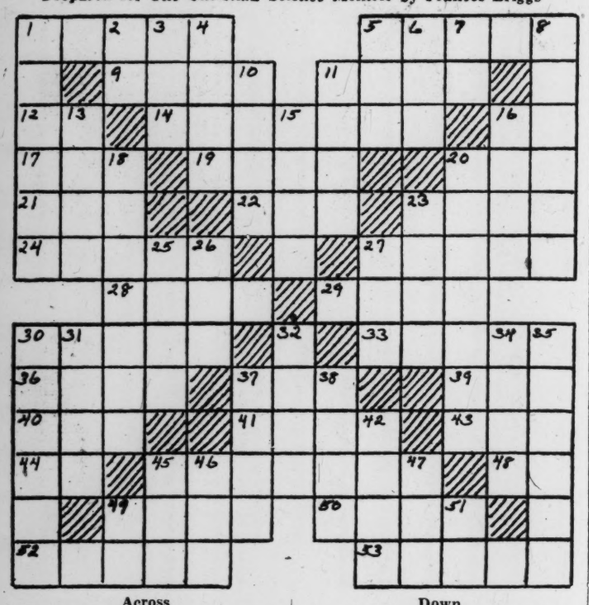
And when she isn't knitting dresses for her neighbors and grandchildren, she knits mittens. The finest mittens for men that the writer has ever seen, made of soft, all-woolen yarn. She knits them double, every row drawn firmly against the day when the wind will be insistent and penetrating. And she sells them at the ridiculous price of 50 cents a pair!

Sometimes her friends, knowing how frugally she has to live, try to convince her that she should get more money for her work. But she replies gently that nowadays there is so little she can do to make life easier and pleasanter for others. And that from where she sits by her window, she notes, especially on cold winter days, the men who have to work outside from morning until night. Oftentimes their hands are inadequately protected from the cold, and she knows how little money there is for them to spend, even for necessities. Therefore, she inquires with a disarming smile, why she shouldn't fill in her time with doing the one thing she can still do well, and at the same time make it possible for these men to have warm mittens at a price which they are able to pay.

Her friends have to concede that there is but one answer to her argument. And the men themselves need have no embarrassment at the transaction, because 50 cents is the only price she asks, the only one she accepts.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you visited Valletta, you would be on what island?
5—Where was Murillo, famous painter, born?
9—What tools are used by shoemakers?
11—Would you sail, wear, or hunt a saic?
12—What is second note of diatonic scale?
14—Who is daughter of Polonius in "Hamlet"?
16—Lines (abbr.).
17—What mountain was supposed birthplace of Zeus?
19—The Anakim terrified Moses's spies because of their what?
20—What is a river of France and Belgium?
21—What insect is noted for its highly developed social life?
22—Who is hero of a comedy by John Poole?
23—Who was emperor when Rome burned?
24—Whose wife is Isolde in Wagner's opera?
27—What fabric is manufactured in Northern Ireland?
28—What would you feed a Clydesdale?
29—Scraped linen is what?
30—What French landscape painter was born in 1812?
33—What is a goddess?
36—What is a small wild ox of Celebes?
37—What was name of several popes?
39—What is a river of northern Chile?
40—What is a short-napped fabric?
41—What do you call an Egyptian singing and dancing girl?
43—How would you describe an elegy?
44—Exists.
45—What is a republic of northern Europe?
48—Dark (abbr.).
49—If you visited Bornholm, whom would you see (sing.)?
50—Mansard, French architect, invented a type of what?
52—The zoril resembles what American animal?
53—What U. S. writer is noted for her peculiar style of poetry?

Down

1—Who was sister of Moses and Aaron?
2—Shreveport is in what state (abbr.)?
3—How many golden calves were set up as idols by Jeroboam?
4—What is a mountain system of south central Europe?
5—What is a capuchin monkey?
6—What herb grows in East India, Australia, and Polynesia?
7—Symbol for aluminum is what?
8—Who was hero of Battle of Trafalgar?
10—What is "Old Ironsides" of which Holmes wrote?
11—What is a guideway in a knitting machine?
13—What is first name of author of "So Big"?
15—Who was a famous Hebrew scribe and priest of 5th century B.C.?
16—What stringed instrument was played by ancient Greeks?
18—Who was one of Fates of Greek mythology?
20—What edible seeds are used in soups?
23—How many Muses were there?
25—What river rises in Ural Mountains and flows to a sea of same name?
26—Sainte (abbr.).
27—A cere is what?
30—What Persian king is mentioned in Bible?
31—Who is a lovely lady in Spencer's Faerie Queene" (poss.)?
32—To stop up what was hostile act in Bible times?
34—What amphibean feeds on insects?
35—What river of North Carolina is called Pee Dee in South Carolina?
37—A narrow way is what?
38—Who was a famous Persian poet?
42—Who was a son of Seth?
45—What implement did Biblical winnowers use?
46—What is used with a quil pen?
47—What is a woman's marriage portion?
49—What was nationality of Rembrandt (abbr.)?
51—Symbol for iron is what?

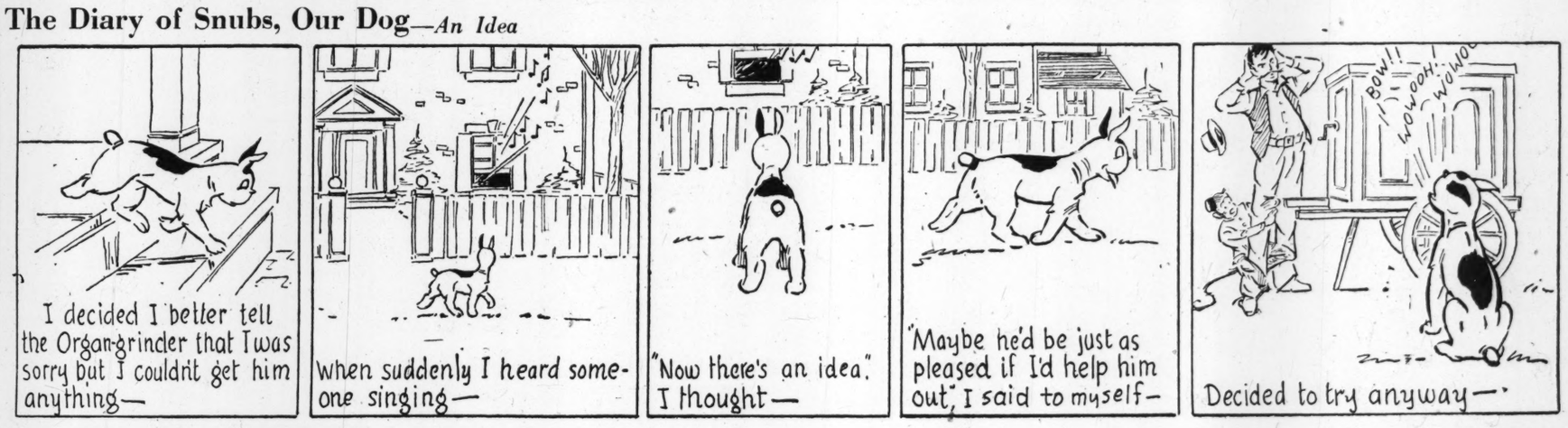
(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Good Advice to Those Who Use It*

By LE PELLEY

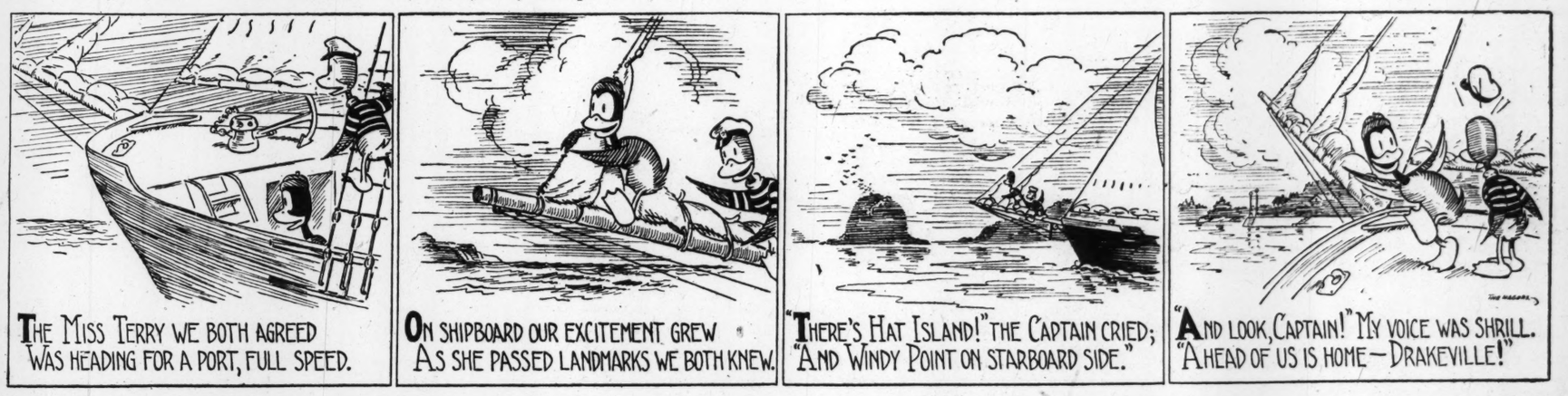
BUD... REMEMBER NOT TO START PAINTING AT THE DOOR, OR YOU'LL WORK YOURSELF INTO A CORNER WHERE YOU CAN'T GET OUT....
RIGHTO.
ARE YOU MANAGING ALL RIGHT ??
YES...I'VE FINISHED THE WHOLE FLOOR... GUESS I'LL GO FOR A WALK..
OH BUD! ER... AH.... I GUESS YOU'LL HAVE TO MOVE THE LADDER FOR ME — I'M TRAPPED !!!
HEY BUD!
HUM WHY DON'T I PRACTICE WHAT I PREACH.. !?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Idea*


I decided I better tell the Organ-grinder that I was sorry but I couldn't get him anything—
when suddenly I heard someone singing—
"Now there's an idea", I thought—
"Maybe he'd be just as pleased if I'd help him out", I said to myself—
BOW!! WOW OOH! WOWOO
Decided to try anyway—

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Mystery Deepens*

By THE HAGERS


THE MISS TERRY WE BOTH AGREED WAS HEADING FOR A PORT, FULL SPEED.
ON SHIPBOARD OUR EXCITEMENT GREW AS SHE PASSED LANDMARKS WE BOTH KNEW.
"THERE'S HAT ISLAND!" THE CAPTAIN CRIED; "AND WINDY POINT ON STARBOARD SIDE."
"AND LOOK, CAPTAIN!" MY VOICE WAS SHRILL. "AHEAD OF US IS HOME—DRAKEVILLE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

England and "Mein Kampf"

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA is hardly Belgium. It holds no strategic pistol to London's head and last September the Prime Minister spoke of it as "a distant land." But psychologically it has lately come much closer to England, as to America. Indeed, Chancellor Hitler's parade into Prague seems to have marked a turning point in British policy.

German newspapers are now saying that the British press does not represent the true feeling of the English people—or if it does, then Britain will have to be regarded as an enemy of the natural development of "the greater Reich." Peace lovers will hope and work for eventual reconciliation between Britain and a peaceful Germany. But the views now crystallizing must leave little hope in Berlin for keeping that British favor for which Herr Hitler declared in "Mein Kampf," "no sacrifice should have been too great" for pre-war Germany.

He very realistically pointed out that Germany must have the friendship either of Russia or Britain. And he clearly indicated his own preference: "If one wanted land and soil in Europe, then by and large this could only have been done at Russia's expense." The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1917 which brought all the eastern areas, including the Ukraine, into the Reich, has been taken as an object lesson in German ideas along this line, and the seizure of Czecho-Slovakia makes Europe believe the land policy is on the march.

But consider Herr Hitler's condition:

> For such a policy, however, there was only one single ally in Europe: England. With England alone, one's back being covered, could one begin the new Germanic invasion.

Has that indispensable condition changed today? Is Italy a substitute for England? Or has England, like France, been so immobilized that her tolerance of a drive to the east is no longer necessary. The author of "Mein Kampf" believed that to obtain British friendship Germany would have had to "renounce colonies and sea power" and "spare British industry our competition," but single-mindedly he would have made the sacrifice believing that the "acquisition of new soil in Europe proper" was the only sound policy for Germany.

There are many indications that in the naval treaty with Britain and in other steps right through the September crisis Herr Hitler continued to cherish the hope of keeping British favor. Again in "Mein Kampf" (Reynal and Hitchcock edition) he said:

> There was a time when England would have permitted herself to engage in discussions such as these. She understood quite well that Germany, in consequence of her increase in population, had to look for some way out, and would find this either with England's co-operation in Europe, or without England in the world.

When Mr. Chamberlain in February of 1938 said, "We must not try to delude small, weak nations into thinking that they will be protected by the League," the Berlin press was elated. The absorption of Austria followed quickly, and there are evidences that National Socialist leaders believed there would be no serious trouble with Britain over Czecho-Slovakia. They may have supposed "Mein Kampf" was not read in London. Or in ruthless diplomatic calculations they may have thought it entirely logical for Britain to confine her interest to the West.

But now, reading Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech—"We are not disinterested in Southeastern Europe"—or the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the conquest of Czecho-Slovakia—"plainly a challenge to the whole basis of the civilized order of mankind"—they must conclude that Germany's "way out" will be "without England." Will it be "in Europe" or "in the world"?

A Hit for Collectors

THIS is the centennial year of baseball. Appropriately the Postoffice Department in Washington will soon issue a stamp commemorating the bewhiskered beginning of America's national pastime. President Franklin D. Roosevelt must have given the proposal his whole-hearted endorsement, for he, like the Postmaster General, is an ardent baseball and philatelic fan.

The diamond sport has been honored with three postal seals in the past, and it is rather surprising to learn that not one belonged to the United States. The Philippines issued a two-cent yellow-brown showing a batter at the plate, and a catcher, in connection with the tenth Far Eastern Championship Games at Manila in 1934. The following year the Colombian Republic pictured a baseman attempting to retire a base runner on an 18-centavos dark violet and buff, marking the third National Olympic Games at Barranquilla. In 1938 Panama publicized the fourth Central American Caribbean Olympic Games with a series of stamps, including a two-centesimos green picturing a baseball batter in action.

Uncle Sam has designed three philatelic specials in connection with athletics, but oddly without honoring the great American game. A two-cent carmine rose came out of Washington in 1932, on the occasion of the Olympic Winter Games at Saranac Lake, N. Y. Later the same year a three-cent violet and a five-cent blue recognized the tenth International Olympic Games at Los Angeles. But now it is baseball's turn at the philatelic bat.

Civil Service in Massachusetts

THE barrage of bills to modify or repeal veteran preference with which the Legislative Committee on Civil Service has lately been beseiged shows that public opinion throughout Massachusetts is definitely crystallizing on the side of reform. Such measures are but the cumulative impact of a growing dissatisfaction with a system which gives 5 per cent of the adult population an inside track on Government jobs.

The civil service examination held last year for the 200 jobs thrown open in the offices of the Unemployment Compensation Commission in which more than 15,000 persons participated doubtless did much to publicize statewide discontent with the present law. Non-veterans among the 3,000 who passed the test had good reason to ask how much merit there is in the civil service law which automatically adds 30 per cent to the grades of veterans taking the test. The fact that 306 veterans came out on top in this quest for 200 jobs shows that to all practical purposes the civil service law gives a minority a monopoly on state jobs to the exclusion of applicants generally.

If the Legislature interprets the popular reform mood correctly it will correct this flaw in the merit system. From the measures now before the Legislature, Massachusetts should evolve a civil service law that will permit citizens to compete for state jobs more nearly on the basis of merit.

Miss Perkins Stays

A FIVE-MAN subcommittee of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee has found there is no ground for impeachment of Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor. This report is in some respects more significant than the subsequent action of the whole committee and of the House of Representatives, which can hardly do otherwise than follow these findings, for it is the members of the subcommittee who really go into the evidence.

Even the Republican minority of the subcommittee concedes the woman Cabinet member has committed no crime which would warrant an ouster from office, though they would censure her and two other officials of the department for alleged laxity in enforcing the immigration and deportation laws. The Democratic majority holds there is no evidence to support the charge that labor department officials conspired to protect Harry Bridges, alleged Communist and West Coast labor organizer, from deportation or that the appeal of the Strecker case, upon whose precedent his fate will depend, was made in bad faith. In short, it should be clear now that a conscientious difference of judgment as to method in applying an act of Congress is not sufficient to create a presumption of seditious activity on the part of a public official. The demand for impeachment should never have been made.

Mexico's Oil Flows Slowly

NEGOTIATIONS evidently have made some headway toward a settlement of the controversy over Mexican oil expropriations, even though Donald R. Richberg, attorney for the American companies, has left Mexico City with the intimation that considerable divergence still exists between the plans of President Cardenas and the terms which the companies can accept.

The experience of the Mexican Government in attempting to operate the wells, refineries and distributing plants has not been very encouraging. Reduced production has meant reduced tax revenues for the Cardenas socializing regime. Efforts to sell the oil elsewhere than to Britain and America have placed Mexican radical labor in the ironical position of contributing support to dictator-ruled countries, Germany, Italy, Japan—a course which Vincente Lombardo Toledano, leader of the C. T. M., or General Confederation of Mexican Workers, recognizes cannot be reconciled with the worker's distaste for Fascism or with Fascism's treatment of labor organizations.

The partially formulated basis of agreement between the Government and the companies contemplates that the companies shall resume management for a term of years under responsibility to the Government. Within this time they are to compensate themselves for their investments and ultimately turn over to the nation the remaining underground wealth in accordance with the Mexican Constitution of 1917. The nub of the remaining dispute is whether the Government or the companies shall exercise the major control during this period.

To some this nationalization of resources may seem odious at any time. Certainly confiscation without compensation could never have been justified. But many Latin-American oil concessions have been gained by devious methods and with less than the claimed investment. The method now proposed for extinguishing those claims has a parallel in the arrangement occasionally made in the United States whereby a company erects a bridge and collects a toll for crossing it until the bridge is paid for and then turns it over to the state.

Theater of the Skies

Book News of the Day

THANKS to Charles Hayden, who gave America its first theater of the skies, visitors to New York with an interest in astronomy may each month visit a planetarium, and there in a Ptolemaic, hemispherical hall see the constellations and planets describe their motions in the heavens, motions the ancients interpreted as taking place on concentric spheres above and all around the earth. The focal points of interest change with the months and seasons, and with each new scene on the starry dome there is a change in the text of the accompanying lecture.

In time these lectures, changing monthly, build up into a volume of notes that tell in simple language THE STORY OF ASTRONOMY (New York: Dial. $3). In fact that is how Arthur Draper and Marion Lockwood, of the staff of the Hayden Planetarium in New York, came to write this book.

Naturally, in the course of popular lectures of this sort there is much repetition each month, for the audience is constantly changing and each new group must be "educated" to the point reached by a previous "class." That is one advantage in reading a simple story of the Draper-Lockwood type: most of the tiresome repetition can be eliminated.

The background of the story is treated as history, liberally peppered with astronomical facts simply told. The photographs included are some of the finest astronomers have taken, literally the cream of the great observatories.

But it is definitely a book for the uninitiated, those with only a casual interest, for it only scratches the surface in the telling of beginnings, of how astronomers use their tools, and of the make-up of the universe. While there is no deep delving into any of the manifold subdivisions of stellar study, yet none of the subjects that come closest to the man in the street is omitted. Because it is so near to us, almost any popular lecturer can gather a crowd by announcing a talk on the moon. The sun, too, holds a deep fascination, probably because we realize how important to our daily living this nearest of the stars really is.

Naturally an account of meteors and other riff-raff of the sky would not be left out. Hayden Planetarium has too important a monopoly on the world's supply of giant missiles from space, to omit telling the yarn of "Ahnighito," the meteorite Admiral Peary brought back from Greenland in 1897, the largest ever collected, or "Willamette," the 15½-ton "stemless toadstool" that came to rest in Oregon from its cosmic travels. All things considered, "The Story of Astronomy" may be considered a well-balanced "primer" for the uninitiated of all ages.

H. B. N.

Greased Pigs Are Not Easy to Stop

Boundaries

BUDAPEST

DO YOU know the most exciting publications in Hungary? "Detective stories?" you may say. No. "Mobilization orders?"

Oh, no.

"Football scores?"

Not even that.

Maps! Geography maps. Red, green, blue, yellow countries. Brown spots for mountains. Zig-zag lines for boundaries. They're the main things—boundaries. Every patriot is playing, "Boundary, boundary, who's got the boundary?"

Every paper you open pokes a map at you. If you go into a store to get a pound of cheese, you see a map on the show case. If you rush to the tailor's to have your suit pressed, there's a map tacked on the wall. You sit down to get a shave and a map glares at you from the mirror. You flop down in a soft red plush chair in the tea room and the tissue paper napkins which the waitress gives you have maps on them. You walk down Kossuth Avenue and maps beckon to you from every store window. You stroll through Mussolini Square and women try to sell you post-card maps. You enter a restaurant on Attila Street and find that the customers who were at the table before you drew half a dozen maps on the bill of fare. So you cannot tell Carpathians from cucumbers, or the Danube from dumplings. And in book shops, naturally, maps are the chief articles of trade.

And should boundaries be drawn? Where ought a state to stop and its neighbors start? That's like asking: how deep is the Danube? Or how cold is New York? Well, the Danube is very much deeper at some times than at others, and New York is much colder some days than others. So do European boundaries fluctuate. The question is still unsettled where Slovaks end and Hungarians begin.

And that really isn't so strange, because it is very easy for a Slovak to turn into a Hungarian—and back again. You can find thousands of Germans who were once Hungarians, Frenchmen who were Germans, Serbs who were Bulgarians, Italians who were Austrians. And millions of Americans who were all of them!

If we could devise something else rather than nationalism to wave flags about, it would not matter whether we called a certain beautiful old city on the Danube Pressburg, as the Germans do, Pozsony as the Hungarians do, or Bratislava as the Slavs do. Perhaps some day boundaries won't matter.

R. H. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Oklahoma's New Era

By Frank L. Perrin

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

THE transition seems now to be complete. The merged areas, Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory, united a few years ago as the sovereign State of Oklahoma, have finally reached the period of sturdy adolescence. The way onward, if not always upward, has been tortuous. It was beset by enemies within, and the adopted brother was not always sympathetically treated by its older and once richer neighbors. But with the years there have come riches and power, not always the power of defense, but the power and ability to assert and insist upon an economic independence as vital and as necessary to progress as conceded political independence.

Defiance and thinly disguised contemptuous disregard by one's neighbors may beget stubbornness and planned misconduct. Whether or not this is so, a prevailing element in this Boystown Commonwealth was successful for intermittent bienniums during quite recent years in imposing upon their intimate neighbors and their allies in fact, inefficient and sometimes wholly discredited administrative and legislative authority.

In this Capital city today, and in fact, in the Capitol itself, I was assured that now the State has the best Legislature and the best Governor it has ever had. The estimate of the Legislature's quality and simon-pureness was vouchsafed by Gov. Leon Phillips himself, and this despite the fact that he was for eight years a member of the State Assembly. The "character" for the Governor was supplied by more than a few whose judgment, based upon knowledge, I am bound to respect. There is a new and clearer atmosphere in and about the imposing State House garlanded by a hundred or more towering oilwell towers. Oil, if it continues to flow even half as abundantly as it has in years past, will pay the State's debts unless the people of the State refuse to cooperate with Governor Phillips in his effort to balance a budget badly out of balance when he took office early in January.

But the oil is no longer gushing from the earth in rivers and lakes, and the roar of the gas gusher is no longer heard in the land. So it is that the task the Governor has set for himself and the Legislature is not an easy one, what with the multiplicity of administrative boards and commissions, with many counties delinquent in their returns from taxes, with a two-year holdover of the cotton crop, and with increasing numbers applying for public aid. And yet as I sat across the corner of his desk from him and listened while he declared he would find a way, a fair way, and a just way to redeem the State's credit and make it economically self-supporting I was inclined to believe that he will do just these things.

It is no news to the members of the managing boards of the transcontinental railway systems, or to the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that the governing authority, as well as the people themselves, in the Southern areas west of the Mississippi, particularly, are not deeply concerned because of the plight of these carriers. They feel that they are now, and that they long have been, discriminated against in the matter of freight rates. Oklahoma produces some bituminous coal suitable for generating steam and for household uses. These mines are in the eastern part of the State. Figures are cited to prove that coal can be shipped from Pennsylvania to the eastern section of Oklahoma cheaper than from the eastern to the western portion of the State. Governor Phillips sees no reason why a penalizing tax should be imposed upon automotive freight trucks operating in or through Oklahoma. Tons of watermelons, for instance, and tons of peaches, apples, potatoes and other products find a market which would be reached only at a prohibitive cost if carried by rail. The tariffs on finished products in this area are, he says, prohibitive. And a watermelon, or a carload of watermelons, is a "finished product", within the interpretation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Perhaps when our common friends, the Republicans and Democrats, in desperation compose their differences, they will find it possible to evolve a plan by which freight and passenger rates on the railroads can be fixed regionally. The passenger buses and the meandering auto-truck may compel this.

March Rain, to San Francisco:

You said that I was not invited to your Fair.
You said you surely hoped I'd stay away.
Well, I have stayed away—for two weeks,
Nearly three, I've stayed away.
But I have business that will not wait.
I have important business—very—
With a million waiting rootlets and a billion patient seeds.
No one ever heard them saying, Wouldn't it be awful
If it rained on Opening Day?
Why, this is opening day for them—the day the rains begin.
You'll see how quick the little seed sheaths open,
See how the tight closed tree buds open,
When the rains begin.

I'm music in the ears of a million farmer folks.
I'm forty billion fruit tree blooms,
And a hundred billion grains of tawny wheat.
I'm deep lush pasture grass, and that means milk.
I'm rhubarb, lettuce, carrots, onions, peas.
I'm money in the bank,
And another year in college for a thousand sons and daughters.
I'm that electric washer Ma has wanted for so long,
And the car Dad hoped to get this year, but wasn't sure.

I'm the rain, so long delayed! I'm the rain, here at last!
Pounding, pounding, all night long—
I must do a thorough job.
I must keep my pact with folks who make things grow.

So cover up your pretty Fair, if you're afraid it will get wet.
I'm keeping faith with folks who make things grow!

VERNE E. TAYLOR

The Wide Horizon

Mohammed Ali's Rug in Massachusetts

By Robert R. Mullen

THE story is told of Mohammed Ali that when he wanted a new general for his armies he placed an apple in the middle of a great rug and proclaimed that he who could pick up the apple without setting foot on the rug would command the troops. For hours the court advisers puzzled. Then, a stocky young cousin of the Bey, a man with little physical qualifications for feats of agility, neatly gave the problem its obvious answer by simply rolling the rug up from the edge toward the center.

If the rug were called "Costs of Government" and the apple were labelled a "Balanced Budget" you would have a picture of what is going on behind that door marked Mayor's Office in most Massachusetts cities these days. If you had dropped in on your Mayor just before the Holidays, say, you would have found a genial enough gentleman, ready to talk about getting more sand on the hill in front of your house, the need for more checking up in the welfare department, or the amazingly high price of hotel rooms in Miami Beach. But if you called on him today you would find a man with that far-away look in his eyes, much as the Bey's Viziers must have contemplated the apple and the rug.

This is budget making time for most Mayors. For reasons partly of laxity, partly of convenience, partly because the State Tax isn't available so they can tell how much they have to raise, most Mayors delay a month or two after Jan. 1 before they start computing their budgets.

City councils, in turn, pore over each item, so several months of the year (in Boston it is sometimes six months) pass before the budget is in operation. In the old days, when interest was high, this procedure was pretty costly, because, of course, cities can't get out their tax bills until they have their expenses plotted out, and there is always some lag between the time the tax bills go out and the collections start coming in. Money has to be borrowed to run the City from Jan. 1 until the tax money comes in. It used to cost a city of about 100,000 population a good $100,000 a year for interest on tax anticipation loans. Nowadays, they borrow the same amount of money for $10,000 to $15,000. Of course, that isn't much, but still it would pay a Mayor's salary a couple of times over. The system is lax, and Councilor Henry Shattuck of Boston has introduced a bill in the Legislature to correct it.

That would help, but it will hardly serve to roll the rug up to the apple. As a matter of fact, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is just a bit unfair to its Mayors. Just as "His Honor" gets a bright idea for picking up the balanced budget apple without stepping on the rug of costs, the State comes along and adds an extra yard to the size of the rug.

All of which is an over simplified way of saying that—just to cite one example which will illustrate the general situation—the State told the Mayor of one good sized city last year that his State Tax would be $165,000. He went ahead and included that figure in his budget and raised the money by general taxation. But when the year finally ended, this Mayor got a bill for a total State Tax of $335,000. In other words, it left him owing a deficit of $170,000, which he must raise this year.

To further complicate matters, reports emanating from the State House regarding the State Tax these days are, to say the least, confusing. Tax Commissioner Long has notified the cities and towns the tax will total a little above $20,000,000. But this figure is contingent upon the Legislature's passing some new income or sales taxes. If they don't, there will be another deficit, and the State Tax will be around $32,000,000. For the particular city of which I speak, this would mean another State levy of $400,000. Add last year's deficit and you leave this Mayor with a $500,000 fringe added to his rug.

This Mayor, and the others like him, can add the State Tax to the local tax bill, which means a $2 boost in the tax rate of the City we are citing as an example, or he can sharpen up some more pencils and scratch off some more items off the requests submitted by his department heads. And that isn't as easy to do as it sounds. The most obvious step is to look at the personnel. Civil Service protects most of them from discharge. That isn't a course many cities wish to pursue. Nor do they like to cut wages.

This leaves possible economies in purchasing new equipment (and after nine years of that equipment is getting rather old in most cities), or in cutting down on supplies and services.

Somehow or other, of course, they will waggle through, but any man who could show some way of picking up that apple without stepping on the rug would be a mighty welcome visitor in most Mayoralty offices these days.

Mirror of World Opinion

Employment Built on Armaments

NO ONE can doubt that the German Government has achieved an outstanding success in creating a state of full employment. It has meant, of course, the sacrifice of economic liberty for all alike. It has also meant so far the sacrifice of certain standards of living, but that has not been a necessary consequence of totalitarian economics but rather of the colossal expenditure on unproductive rearmament.

The serious financial and economic difficulties could be solved if Germany relaxed the pressure of rearmament investment and secured a better balance between the production and consumption goods industries.—*Financial Times*, London.